The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,417.—VOL. LXIV. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th September, at her residence, 4, Norman-terrace Piper-street, Woollahra, the wife of W. H. Perry, of a daughter.

On the 30th September, at Alstonville, Duck Creek, Richmond River, the wife of John Perry, of a son.

On the 30th September, at her residence, Church-street, Parramatta, the wife of J. E. Bowden, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Mrs. Alfred Bradford, jun., prematurely of a daughter, still-born.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Piper-street, Woollahra, Mrs. Joseph Brickell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Eugene Luckie, Mr. Patrick Bowen, grocer, Darling Point, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Parker, Tipperary, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at his late residence, Grose-street, Parramatta, Mr. James Reynolds, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of her parents, Bennett-street, Waverley, May, the youngest beloved daughter of Mr. Stephen Dickson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Allen, 27, Union-street, Sydney, after a long and painful illness, Hannah Bruce, second daughter of the late Archibald Rogers, of the Foundry, Newcastle, in her 27th year.

On the 8th instant, Thomas Frederick Barnard, aged 15 years, eldest son of Thomas and Frances Edens, 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30. Fares—Saloon, £4; return ticket, £6 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Wednesday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, and Paterson River forwarded per Collaroy, to-night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Queensland, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang on or about Thursday, 19th instant.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM to FIJI direct,
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
BALCLUTHA
will POSITIVELY be dispatched to FIJI 12 HOURS after her arrival from Melbourne.
PASSENGERS are particularly requested to book AT ONCE, as the steamer will be DISPATCHED at the ADVERTISED time.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REGULAR COMMUNICATION.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
MACEDON,
on THURSDAY, October 12,
at 4 o'clock p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Company's) Wharf.
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
RETURN TICKETS, available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessel, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
NOTICE.—No cargo will be received after 3 p.m. on THE DAY OF SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the following steamer, viz.:—
MACEDON,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, October 9,
at 8 p.m.
FARES:
Saloon.. .. .. 10s.
Steerage .. .. 5s.
NOTICE.—No cargo received after 3 p.m. on THIS THE DAY OF SAILING.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamships.—NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m.
SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
Offices—Commercial Wharf. C. Wiseman, Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.
To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 10.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER, direct.—The FIRE KING, TUESDAY, at 4.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
GOTHENBERG, via HOKITIKA, 14th October.
ALHAMBRA, via BLUFF, 19th October.
RANGITOTO, via HOKITIKA, 24th October.
TARARUA, via BLUFF, 30th October.
Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 217, George-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, MONDAY, 16th instant, at 12 noon.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

MESSRS. GREEN'S BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.
The clipper ship
NEWCASTLE,
1275 tons,
C. E. Le P. French, commander, will be dispatched on 11th October.
Has superior accommodation for PASSENGERS in all CLASSES.
RATES OF PASSAGE:—£16 and upwards.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail early in OCTOBER, the favourite clipper ship
YORKSHIRE,
1260 tons, F. ANDERSON, Commander. The accommodation for passengers of all classes are unsurpassed. An experienced Surgeon accompanies the ship.
FARES:—
Saloon—40 guineas and upwards
Second and Third class, and Steerage, £16 and upwards.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
With NEW CLIP
FOR FEBRUARY SALES.
The renowned Clipper ANN DUTHIE is loading rapidly, and will be dispatched in October.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation—can take a few Intermediate, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain BIRNIE; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Chester's.

FOR LONDON.
FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.
To sail on 31st instant.
The clipper Ship
ANGLO-SAXON,
693 tons register, Alexander Davidson, commander.
This vessel, having made her last passage from London in 76 days, may be confidently relied on to catch the above sales.
Wool received at Talbot's.
For freight or passage apply to Captain DAVIDSON, on board; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TUESDAY, 17th instant.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—FROM FOOT OF KING-STREET, DAILY.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
FOR PARRAMATTA—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
FOR HUNTER'S HILL—7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15.
From Parramatta—6.50, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Hunter's Hill—8.15, 9, 10.15 a.m.; 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 p.m.
Calling at all wharfs on the river.
First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey excursionists to and from the steamers and the Park, and Parramatta North—Fare 3d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.15, 12, 3.30, 5.15.
Fares—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR LONDON.
FOR FEBRUARY SALES.
The DUNBAR CASTLE will be despatched on the 31st October. Has superior accommodation for Saloon Passengers. Carries a surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARVOSSO; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK.
To Sail 10th November.
The brig EGCRATEIA, A1 at Lloyd's, A. F. Means, master, has room for about 300 bales of wool, and also for a limited quantity of hides.
For freight only apply to Captain MEANS, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
WILLIAMS and CO., 3, Gresham-street.

FOR HONGKONG.
The well-known and favourite China trader
DAY DAWN,
500 tons, S. S. Sustenance, commander,
will be dispatched, as above, on 20th instant.
Passengers, and Shippers of LIGHT FREIGHT, are requested to make immediate arrangements for the available space.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, SAVU SAVU, and TAVIUNI.—The AU REVOIR will be dispatched 24 hours after arrival of Californian Mail. Shippers are requested to complete shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to T. IRELAND and CO., corner George and Hunter streets.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of SAILING PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND.
The well-known clipper barque
LADY FRANKLIN
is now fast loading, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this vessel free of wharfage.

FIRST VESSEL for BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner PACIFIC, H. Scott, master, sails in a few days. For freight, &c., apply to T. STEWART, Market Wharf.

FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY direct.—The favourite schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD is now fast loading at Albion Wharf, and having the bulk of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.
Freight or passage, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or, JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner TITANIA is now fast loading, and, being under engagement, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Roddam's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR BROADSOUND and CLEVELAND BAY.—The new clipper schooner FANNY CAMPBELL, loading at Commercial Wharf, will sail for above Ports on SATURDAY first.
For freight and passage, apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street. Goods received free of wharfage.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper Schooner CIRCE, Ellis, master, commences Loading at Parbury's Wharf, THIS DAY, and sails on THURSDAY MORNING.
For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or to J. A. BROWN, Bridge-street.

JASON, for MARYBOROUGH.—Detained at request of shippers, will clear at Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

ELLEN for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, first fair wind. Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER steam barque Examiner receives cargo Tuesday, sails Wednesday morning. Baltic Wf.

FOR Richmond River, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner Commerce, now rebeiving cargo. Wright, Wright's W.

NANBUCCRA, schooner, for NANBUCCRA RIVER, now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

NAMBUCCRA.—The JESSIE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

SHIP NINEVEH, from London.—Consignees of the above vessel are requested to pass their ENTRIES for the Circular Quay without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be landed and placed in bond under imperfect entry.
Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

HILANDER, from Port Sorrell.—Consignees of 112 tons potatoes are requested to present bills of lading, pay freight, and pass entries before noon, This Day, otherwise they will be entered, landed, and stored at shippers' risk and expense. W. WRIGHT, Agent.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.—The clipper brig CENTAUR, 188 tons register, carries 300 tons, Aberdeen and iron built; well found. Now discharging flour at Market Wharf without a stain. Ready for sea.
C. WILSON, Agent, 64, Margaret-street.

NOTICE.—On all goods or Merchandise OUTWARDS at PATENT SLIP WHARF, shippers will be charged THREE-FOURTHS of the inward Wharfage.
CHARLES MOSSMAN.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
A Quarterly General MEETING of Members will be held at the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 9th October, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, when the following subject will be considered: The amendment of the laws relating to insolvency.
J. R. EBSWORTH, Secretary.
Sydney, 2nd October, 1871.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 31st day of October instant, at noon, to consider Report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of Thomas Buckland, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in the room of James Milson and George Thorne, Esquires, who retire at this time, the latter being eligible for re-election; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney,
2nd October, 1871.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors in this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended on the 30th September, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
E. MANNING, Manager.
I. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 7th October, 1871.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

WANTED, Mrs. KELLY, with child MATTY, to call at Mrs. Vipond's Home, 24, Burton-street.

MEETINGS.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
The Third Annual General MEETING of this Society will be held at the Office, 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 19th October, instant, at 3 o'clock,
To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th September, 1871.
To elect two Directors in the room of R. F. Pockley and Staunton Spain, Esquires, who retire (but are eligible for re-election), and to transact any business that may be brought forward in accordance with the rules.
Any Shareholder possessing the necessary qualifications who may wish to be appointed a member of the Board must give notice, in writing, to the Secretary at least two days prior to the meeting.
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary,
3, Spring-street.
October 6, 1871.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The Annual General MEETING of the Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of November, at 11 a.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

L. O. L. DUKE OF EDINBURGH No. 33.—Usual Monthly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at Balmain, at half-past 7. Members are summoned to attend. The Rev. Dr. BEG will attend.

NO. 53 L. O. L. MEETS THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Chapel, Windham-street, Waterloo. All members requested to attend. Business of importance. By order of the W.M.,
JOHN TURNER, Secretary.

SCHOMBERG LOYAL ORANGE LODGE will hold their Monthly MEETING in the Chapel, Kent-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m. Business of importance; a full attendance requested. R. LEE, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817, E.C.—Monthly MEETING, this evening, at 7.30 sharp.

MASONIC.—LEINSTER MARINE LODGE, 266, I.C.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening, 7.30.

NO. 7, L. O. LODGE. Purple MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the MASONIC HALL, at 7.15. Candidates come early.
J. C. IRVINE, Secretary.

TAILORS' SOCIETY MEETING, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock sharp. JOHN HORAN, Secretary.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of Members will be held at the Oxford Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 8 p.m., to make arrangements for sending a crew to represent the Club at the Tasmanian Regatta in January next. P. J. CLARK, Hon. Sec.

LECTURES.

PHRENOLOGY. Phrenology. Phrenology.—LECTURE, this evng., by Mr. Cavanagh. Admission, 6d.

PHRENOLOGY. Phrenology. Phrenology.—Congregational Chapel, Botany-street, Waterloo, at 7.30.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—ANNUAL PRIZE SHOOTING.—The Annual Meeting for PRIZE SHOOTING, under the auspices of the Rifle Association of New South Wales, will take place on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th November, 1871. The programme will appear in the Herald of Wednesday next. Attention is particularly directed to the following rule:—"Entrances for all the Rifle and Carbine Matches must be made by the 14th November next, and if made after that date will be regarded as Post Entrances, for which an addition of 25 per cent. will be added."
F. C. BREWER, Hon. Secretary.

NO. 1 CO. S. B. V. R.—Special MEETING, at Victoria Barracks, TO-NIGHT, to nominate an Ensign. Drill at 7.30 p.m. sharp. Ballot from 8 till 9 p.m. See Saturday's Herald. JOHN WELLS, Captain.

2 CO.—Company DRILL and Committee MEETING, This Evening, Hyde Park, 7.30. WILSON, Capt.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER CORPS.—Musketry INSTRUCTION, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at the Victoria Barracks, 7.30 p.m. Recruits, Tuesday, 10th, at 7.30 p.m. E. O. Moriarty, Captain Commanding.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all arrears of rates, if not paid into the Council Chamber on or before 10th October.
By order of the Mayor,
W. De BURGH HOCTER, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, 3rd October, 1871.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND INSTALMENT of RATES for the current year is now DUE, and unless paid forthwith, legal proceedings will be taken for their recovery, together with all arrears. By order of the Mayor.
JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 6th October, 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
CANDIDATES for the PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS which commence on the 6th November, are reminded that their names must be entered on or before the 23rd October.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
CANDIDATES for LL.B. are requested to communicate their names to the REGISTRAR.

CATHOLIC High SCHOOL, Macquarie-street.—English education £1 10s, Classics £2 10s quarter.

EDUCATION.—Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST'S Boarding and Day School, Marlborough House, Crown-st.

MRS. SYMONS' SCHOOL, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge. Duties were resumed on the 5th instant.

MORVEN, Double Bay.—Christmas Term commences on MONDAY, 9th instant. C. T. NORTON.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF COOK'S RIVER.—A duly qualified Lady will give LESSONS in classes of six. Pianoforte, Harmonium, French, German conversation, and reading lessons. Dancing, including the entrée and sortie of rooms, reception of visitors, and all the elegancies requisite to the age we live in. Apply for terms, &c., MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at the Retreat, Unwin's Bridge.

YOUNG LADIES desirous of joining Mr. SHERIDAN MOORE'S course of "Finishing Lessons" are requested to communicate with Mrs. MOORE, Floradale, Enmore, on or before Thursday next.

A FRENCH LADY can wait upon, or receive at her house, a few more Pupils for private instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Address Delta, Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

MADDOCK'S Select Library, 383, George-st.—Book Societies, Schools of Arts supplied on liberal terms.

MUSIC.—The American Sacred Songster: A Book containing 180 Hymns (words and music), 3s 6d; Boosey's Book, of 17 Little Songs for little singers (piano accompaniment), 1s. J. READING and CO., George-st.

LADIES' Names, Embossed in colours on Note Paper and Envelopes, 1s quire. The following are ready:—

Alice	Mary	Phœbe	Minnie	Clara	Bessie
Florence	Rose	Grace	Lizzie	Isabel	Kate
Helen	Annie	Constance	Jane	Fanny	Emily
Lydia	Eliza	Maria	Maud	Ada	Amy
Lilly	Norah	Bertha	Flora	Jessie	Carrie.

One quire of paper, with any of the above names, by post, 1s. 2d. TURNER'S Cheap Book Shops, Hunter-street and Brickfield-hill.

570, GEORGE-STREET, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral. Stationery—The Cheapest Shop is COOKE'S cheap shop, 570, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

THE Son of God goes forth to War, with pianoforte and organ accompaniment. CLARKE.

CHEAP MUSIC.—20,000 at 6d.—Songs, Piano Pieces, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c. Clarke, Hunter-st.

BELL'S LIFE.—The Office of this JOURNAL has been REMOVED to the premises of the undersigned, where all communications are to be addressed.
F. CUNNINGHAME and CO.,
186, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, has Removed from 128, Phillip-street, to 117, Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, will remove from Phillip-street on the 9th October, to 117, Castlereagh-street, late residence of Dr. Roberts.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, SYDNEY.
I beg to announce myself a CANDIDATE for one of the vacancies in the Direction of your Company, to be filled on the 25th instant.
GEORGE R. DIBBS, Pitt-street.
Sydney, 6th October, 1871.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.—Gentlemen,—Being a Candidate for the office of DIRECTOR of your Company at the ensuing election, I respectfully solicit the favour of your votes and interest. Having had a long experience in Insurance matters, and influencing a considerable share of business, you will find no exertion wanting on my part to further the interests of the Company.
J. R. CATTELL.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.
The undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES upon liberal terms, on WOOL consigned to them for shipment to their London firm.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
STOCK AND STATION AGENCY, WEST MAITLAND AND SYDNEY.
The undersigned beg to announce to their constituents, to stock and station owners, landed proprietors, and others, that on and after the 2nd October next, they have arranged to open a BRANCH OFFICE in SYDNEY, opposite the City Bank, Pitt-street, for the purpose of conducting sales of stations, stock, wool, land, and estates, house properties, &c., and for the transaction of business as general agents.
The Sydney office will be under the immediate superintendence of their Mr. Thomas Cadell, who has resided in the Northern district upwards of twenty years, and during the past eleven years has been engaged in this business.
The undersigned, therefore, think it scarcely necessary to add that all matters entrusted to their management will be carried out satisfactorily.
T. and A. CADELL.
West Maitland, September 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day admitted Mr. W. H. SARGENT as a PARTNER in my business, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of H. S. Bird and Co.
H. S. BIRD.
Circular Quay, October 2nd, 1871.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—GEORGE WATSON (foreman for the last twelve years in the firm of Messrs. L. Uhde and Co., butchers, King-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has, in conjunction with Mr. ROBERT CURTIS (late of Melbourne), commenced Business as Shipping and Family Butchers. It is their intention to have always on hand a varied and first-class stock of meat, which they will sell at prices to suit the times; and they trust, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to they, to give general satisfaction.
CURTIS and WATSON,
Shipping and Family Butchers,
Corner of King and Kent streets.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between ROBERT CAMPBELL and RODERICK M. M'DONALD, carrying on business at the Commercial Wharf, as Commission Agents, was this day DISSOLVED by the undersigned Roderick M. M'Donald withdrawing from the said firm.
Dated this sixth day of October, 1871.
RODERICK M. M'DONALD.
Witness—George J. Sly, solicitor.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.
POSTPONEMENT OF SPRING EXHIBITION, 1871.
In consequence of the unavoidable delay in obtaining possession of the new site granted by the Government, the SHOW has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 29th and 30th November, 1st and 2nd December next.
Entries will now be received until MONDAY, 13th November, at noon.
D. MUNRO, Secretary.
56, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

NEWTOWN PROPERTY.
Lithographs of the Pencilville Estate are now ready for distribution on application at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be glad to undertake the winding up of Assigned and other Estates, and will do so on reasonable terms.
Having had the management of an Official Assignee's business for several years, he is well qualified to take charge of any interest placed in his hands.
W. H. DELOITTE.
3, Spring-street, Sydney, 3rd October, 1871.
Note.—A large Office at disposal of Creditors for Meetings, &c.

CITY and SUBURBAN BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—The usual Monthly PAYMENT falls due on MONDAY, 9th October, 1871.
BALLOTING for ADVANCES to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th October, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th October, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
October 9th.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS IN THE FOLLOWING ESTATES.
Estate of D. CLEARY, of Goulburn, a first and final dividend, now payable, of 5s per £, on production of promissory notes.
Estate of THOMAS GASH, of Yass, a first and final dividend, now payable, of 3s 5½d per £, on production of promissory notes.
At the offices of LYELL, WHITING, and CO., 323, George-street.

£20 REWARD.
SAYWELL'S ROYAL NAVY TOBACCO.
The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties who are endeavouring to foist upon shopkeepers some tobacco manufactured from colonial leaf, representing the same to be Saywell's Royal Navy. Shopkeepers are warned to exercise caution in making their purchases, and to be convinced that they have obtained the genuine article.
THOMAS SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

E. BELL, C. E., Engineer, Surveyor, and Architect. Office REMOVED to No. 6, Bligh-street.

LOST AND FOUND.

5S. REWARD.—Lost, by a widow, Friday night, near Mr. Kidman's shop, £1. Reward at R. IREDALE'S.

LOST, small Brown Scotch TERRIER, forefoot broken. Reward at Mrs. FROST'S, 413, Crown-st., S. Hills.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, between Elizabeth-street, Paddington, and Parramatta Steamers Wharf, red and white OPERA-CLOAK with grey fringe. Apply PEAPES and SHAW, 338 and 340, George-street.

LOST, between the residence of Samuel Barber and Miss Rogers's drapery establishment, a Patent Lever English (Dent's) GOLD WATCH, jewelled, and engraved on inside where it was sold,—"R. and W. Bradford, City of Cork, Ireland." Any one returning the same to S. BARBER, will be rewarded. Parramatta, October 7.

STRAYED, from Balmain, a Red COW, branded NN on milking side. A reward will be given for such information as may lead to recovery by T. R. ALLT, 143, Pitt-street; or at Durham Villa, Balmain.

FOUND, a pair of Pebble SPECTACLES. SYDNEY BALY, Berry's Bay, North Shore.

FOUND, in my shop, a PURSE, containing valuable articles. J. W. TAYLOR, 239, Pitt-street.

FOLLOWED me from Erskine-street, on Thursday, Black Newfoundland DOG, leather collar. The owner can have him by paying expenses. B. MUNRO, Sterling-street, Glebe.

HATS and Bonnets Cleaned or dyed on the American principle, 1s 6d each. T. GILL, 133, Bathurst-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, Bon-Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place. Just landed a large and choice assortment of Chandeliers, of the newest designs.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 15, Hunter-st.

DR. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists.—Teeth and stumps extracted, painless. 178, Pitt-street.

F. A. SPECK, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Maker; frames repaired and regilt. 35, Market-st.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, sole depot for the Cosmopolitan Aromatic smoking mixture. 101, King-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship, Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

J. ROEPER, Practical Tailor: good fit, style, and workmanship guaranteed. Charges mod. 10, Bridge-st.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist. Only place of business, 12, South Head Road.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

OWNERS OF DOGS!—Would it not surprise you to find yourselves fined? Forms at Pierce's, William-st.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at YATES'S, 432, George-street, 3 doors from the Royal Hotel.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bill of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Offices—98, ELIZABETH-STREET
(between King and Hunter streets).
The Proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to parties in want of accommodation on the most liberal terms.
Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD; BILLS OF LADING, BILL OF SALE, without possession or on any tangible security. REPAYABLE either weekly, monthly, or quarterly.
BILLS NEGOTIATED and DISCOUNTED DAILY, with or without collateral security, at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS executed within twenty-four hours after application.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 5. SATURDAY 9 to 1.

PEAK DOWNS, City Bank, Sydney Pacific and United Insurance, Australasian, Hunter and Clarence, and N. E. Steam, Mitchell's Creek SHARES for SALE.
J. S. Bank wanted. C. BATE, 165, Pitt-street.

SALES and PURCHASES of Debentures and Shares effected by CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.

O'BRIEN'S PROSPECTING CLAIM, Grenfell.—Shares for SALE. Apply to Barton and Melhado.

GULGONG.—An Interest in a Claim on Black Lead, for SALE. Barton and Melhado, 165, Pitt-street.

MONEY LENT to any amount, on Watches, Plate, Diamonds, Jewellery, Sewing-machines, Clothing, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. HIMMELOCH, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

WANTED, 50 Peak Downs Copper SHARES. State lowest price. A. B. C., Herald Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS. PIANOS.
At ELVY and CO.'S
PIANOFORTE GALLERY.
A SUPERB STOCK,
brilliant in tone, elegant in design.
COLLARD'S, ERARD'S, BROADWOOD'S, BORD'S,
OFFERED AT LOW PRICES,
at ELVY and CO.'S
PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 17th instant for the Erection of a Wesleyan Church at the corner of William and Forbes streets, Woolloomooloo. Tenders must be sent in as follows:—
For excavation, drainage, and masonry.
For carpenters, joiners, and finishing trades.
Or the whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-st.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.
TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, the 10th October, for EXCAVATING ROCK, EARTH, &c., at the corner of Reynolds and Wortley streets, and carting the same to the New Wharf, at the foot of Reynolds-street.
Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Council Chambers.
The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Mayor,
JAS. ROBY,
Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, September 30, 1871.

CHRIST CHURCH, ST. LEONARDS.
TENDERS are hereby invited for Fittings required for the above Church.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered by 10 a.m., MONDAY, the 16th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers, George-street.

TENDERS wanted, for the erection of a brick Cottage, at Liverpool. Plans and specifications can be seen at Beal's Hotel, opposite the new Town Hall, George-street. The tender to be addressed to F. MAKIN, Liverpool, and to be sent in not later than THURSDAY next, October 12th. The tenderer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SONS OF INDEPENDENCE LODGE, Waverley.—TENDERS are invited till 11th instant, from Medical Gentlemen willing to attend the members of the above Lodge and their families, and to supply medicines. For particulars apply to
G. F. RICHARDSON, Cowper-street, Waverley.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a DWELLING-HOUSE on Moore Park Road. The work may be tendered for as under:—
Excavating, Masonry, Brickwork, and Drainage—one sum.
Finishing Trades—one sum.
The whole in one sum. Apply, between 11 a.m. and 12 a.m., to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Bell's-chambers, to whom tenders are to be sent on or before SATURDAY, 14th, at noon.

TENDERS required for a first-class HOUSE at the Glebe, as follows:—
For Excavation, Drainage, and Masonry.
For Carpenters', Joiners', and Finishing Trades, or the whole in one sum.
Tenders to be sent to Mr. W. NIXON, Arundel-terrace, Glebe, where Plans and Specifications may be seen up to the 14th instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, receive regular supplies of
DUFFIELD'S Superfine Flour, in quarter, half, and whole sacks
HART'S Superfine Flour
DUFFIELD'S Seconds
DUFFIELD'S Household and Fine
DUNN'S Superfine
DUNN'S Fine
DUNN'S Household
WARREN'S Superfine
GILES and SMITH'S Superfine
KIMBER'S Superfine
ADELAIDE WHEAT, best milling samples.
Also,
Agents for Messrs. Bryan, Corcoran, Witt, and Co., of London, the celebrated manufacturers of FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES and all descriptions of Milling Machinery.
Now in stock, and to arrive—
Millstones, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet
Mill bills
Smut wire
Swiss silk, Nos. 1 to 15
Lubricators, brass and wood mounted.
SEILEY and SCOTT.
173, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

M. BOYLSON and SONS, Phœnix Mills, Ashfield, and Union Mills, Bathurst. Superfine, household, and seconds flour, corn flour, bran, pollard, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Silk-dressed Flour, best Seconds; Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality; lowest prices.

ADELAIDE WHEAT on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine Fine and Seconds FLOUR; Hart's, Galloway and Clark's, Ferguson's, Butterworth's, Darling's, Field's &c.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

POTATOES.—Prime sample now landing, ex Lookout, from Circular Head. H. Clarke, Victoria Wharf.

MELBOURNE AGENCY.—SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Prize Biscuits, G. Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal. Melbourne moulds; mottled, yellow, and toilet soaps, Scotch mixtures, conversation sugar almonds, jellies, chocolate creams, sarsaparilla, paper bags, tea paper, and maizena. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

CONSIGNMENTS from LONDON.—N. W. and Cheshire cheese, caraway, canary, and hemp seeds; Barbary almonds, ginger, pearl barley, and split peas.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, genuine East India tapioca, pearl sago, limed and brown nutmegs, and plantation nutmegs, in 14lb. tins; mace, white and black pepper, pimento, caraway seed, bleached ginger, fresh dates and dried apples, sardines, in ¼lb. and ½lb. tins; coarse and fine salt; Ballam, Siam, and new Patna rice; Honolulu sugars, in barrels; lime juice, in quarter-casks; kerosene oil; Arbouin, Maret, and Co.'s dark brandy, in quarter-casks, and pale, in cases; rum, 40 o.p.; porter and ale, in bottles; prepared opium (Fookiung chop), Ceylon and common coir fibre, new congou teas, ½ 2 and ½ 3, ex Bernard; Manila cigars, heavy and light weights; cigars, suitable for Island trade; white and coloured cotton waste, castor oil for machines; Roubaix Jenar and Co.'s candles; also Chinese oil, to arrive per Salacia, from Hongkong.
F. G. LENDER and Co.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE COLONIAL OINTMENT.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT.
The result of the inventor's 30 years' colonial experience, study, and practice in all the branches of Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Medical Science, as applied to the art of healing, is now universally admitted to be the best remedy ever offered to the Australian public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of old sores, burns, scalds, wounds, ulcers, tumours, and every kind of skin disease. Numerous truthful testimonials have been received in its favour. Purchasers are requested to observe that Henry's Colonial Ointment is a light flesh colour, is put up in lid pots, each pot secured by a band, on which is engraved a copy of registered trade mark, and wrapped round with a direction paper, containing the same trade mark under the Australian arms. The Ointment can be had at all the chemists and storekeepers, in lid pots, 1s each, and at the Stores of the proprietor.
J. HENRY, Chemist, &c., George-street South.

LONG'S Australian Herb PILLS, a new remedy for colonial complaints. Sold by all chemists.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents,
112, Pitt-street.

RANDERSON'S LOZENGES, for all bilious complaints, indigestion, and costiveness. 1s and 2s boxes.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES, Vehicles, &c., bought and sold at better prices than by auction. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

SADDLES, SIDE SADDLES, and HARNESS, new and old, cheap. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES, Buggies, &c., Lent on HIRE, at 15s a day. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street. (Closed on Sundays.)

ADAMS and WEBBER'S Coach, Cart, and Waggon Factory, Newtown.—Warehouse and business carts of all descriptions; light, spring, and brace waggons built with care and dispatch. Communications by post promptly attended to.

NEW OMNIBUS for SALE, latest improvements, light and roomy. Adams and Webber, Newtown.

LIGHT American-built Hooded BUGGY, £25
Express Waggon, top, brake, pole, and shafts, £25
New Waggon, carry a ton, £25; Dogcart, £14
Pagnell Cart, £10; new Spring-cart, £19
Good Double-seat Buggy, £24; Side Saddles, 50s
Hogskin Saddles, £3. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

BAY COB, first-class Buggy and Saddle Horse, £12. Pair Upstanding Waggon Horses, £30. KNIGHT.

NEW Tray Buggy; good journey Horse and Harness, suitable for commercial traveller, £40. KNIGHT.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggonettes, second-hand doctor's buggy, dogcart. Moore, S.H.R.

WANTED, to purchase 10 good Coach HORSES, 16 hands, young, sound, broken to harness, in good condition, and fit for immediate use. G. Kiss, Pitt-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

900,000 FEET Baltic and Maryborough Flooring, Baltic Deals, Cedar, colonial hardwood, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, &c. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

SLATES, Slates.—Best Bangor 24 x 12 to 16 x 8, for SALE, cheap. MILLER & HARRISON, Albion Wf.

FOR SALE, a new MORTICE and T. MACHINE, Building Stone, Old Materials, Joists, Bricks, &c. CRISPO, BROTHERS, 331, Kent-street.

800 CASKS Knight Bevan's CEMENT, to land. CRANE, City Cement Stores.

GALVANIZED IRON, Gospel Oak and other brands; Plain Iron, 24, 26, 28 g. CRANE, New Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL, 200,000 Lake Macquarie SHINGLES. Apply Park Lodge Hotel, Wmlo. B.

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INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered :—

Michael Macdermott, of Pitt-street, Sydney, cabinet-maker. Liabilities, £164 7s. Assets, £10. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

William Thornton, of Kincumber, Brisbane Water, splitter. Liabilities, £34 15s. 6d. Assets, £5. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Millar, special, for examination of insolvent; Peter Sterrior Mackenzie, special for examination of insolvent and a witness.

Monday, October 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Edward Power Cummings, first or only meeting at Scone; Henry Winser, first or only meeting, at Scone.

Tuesday, October 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Hepple, first or only meeting at East Maitland.

Wednesday, October 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Australian Paper Company, first or only meeting; Charles Percy Woolley, first or only meeting; John Conway Norton, first or only meeting; Garrett Kelly, first or only meeting; Robert Hamilton Carney, first meeting; John Moroney, adjourned single from the 27th ultimo; Peter Storrier Mackenzie, adjourned second from the 4th instant.

Wednesday, October 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Joseph Winder Millson, first at Albury.

Thursday, October 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Australian Paper Company and Act 11 Vict., No. 19, adjourned examination from the 5th instant.

Thursday, October 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Morris, special for proof of debt, at Braidwood.

Friday, October 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Edward Glasheen, adjourned third from 29th ultimo; Charles Henry Brashier, special for proof of debt.

Monday, October 16th, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Isidore Seger, adjourned single from the 25th ultimo; Isidore Seger, special for examination of witnesses.

Monday, October 16th, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Fox, first or only meeting, at Wentworth.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, October 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Dennison Campbell, William Patterson, Francis Peacock, James Farr, Peter Rossler, Benjamin Derett, John Brown, adjourned from the 5th ultimo; James Robert Everett, adjourned from the 12th ultimo; Benjamin Gore, adjourned from the 12th ultimo; William Whiteman, adjourned from the 3rd instant; Jabez Buckman, adjourned from the 3rd instant.

Tuesday, October 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner, George Howell, Beron Myers, Maria Ann Pontey, John Britty North, Philip Brack, John Frederick Molony, Henry Clay Burnell.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, October 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—Estate of George Parkinson, a dividend of 1s. 10½d. per £ on concurrent proofs; estate of M'Laren, Smith, and Co., in the separate estate of James Thompson Smith, a second plan, dividend of 2s. 3d. per £; estate of Henry Clay Burnell, first dividend of 2s. 6d. per £ on concurrent debts; William Flynn, John Lancashire Harris, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

Seven persons were fined for drunkenness or riotous behaviour, or using obscene language.

John Thompson was brought up on warrant, charged with assault. Samuel Challenger deposed that on the afternoon of Thursday last the defendant came to him for rent; he had been in the habit of paying rent to defendant; having been directed by Mr. M'Culloch not to make any more payments of rent to Thompson, he replied to the demand, by informing him of M'Culloch's instructions, and declined to make payment; defendant thereupon assaulted him by striking and kicking, and knocked him down. Of the violence of the assault complainant's face bore ample evidence. To pay a penalty of £5, inclusive of costs, or to be imprisoned two months.

Ten prisoners were discharged.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 9: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Powell, Vickery, and Merriman. Tuesday, 10: Messrs. Macintosh, Evans, Kippax, and Smart. Wednesday, 11: Messrs. Day, Renwick, Curran, Hughes, and Lester. Thursday, 12: Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Penfold, and Thompson. Friday, 13: Messrs. Oatley, Goold, and E. Campbell. Saturday, 14: Messrs. St. Julian and Cunninghame.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. Lester.

Three drunkards were fined 5s. each, with the alternative of two days imprisonment.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 9: Messrs. N. D. Stenhouse, C. T. Gedye, J. B. Smithers, G. Rattray, J. Williams, Samuel Goold. Tuesday: Messrs. O. J. Caraher, G. Renwick, R. P. Richardson, W. Smart. Wednesday: Messrs. J. Evans, T. Spence, M. F. Josephson, R. P. Raymond, J. Wearne, S. S. Goold. Thursday: Messrs. J. Oatley, W. Tucker, M. Chariton, J. Roseby. Friday: Messrs. T. Loxton, J. Stewart, J. Fraser. Saturday: Mr. T. C. Breillat.

ESTATES SEQUESTRATED OR SURRENDERED,

FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
John Frederick Molony, Sydney, licensed victualler...	£7443 3 5	£90 0 0
John Fox, Wentworth, butcher ...	375 7 0	118 9 8
John Tutete Rodgerson, Sydney, writing clerk ...	95 13 9	3 10 0
William M'Rae, Casilis, grazier ...	213 6 0	63 0 0
Walter Hampson Cooper, Woollahra	125 7 6	20 0 0
Walter James, Coogee, cooper ...	180 17 0	47 4 6
David Crampton, jun., Tumut, miner	247 5 4	30 0 0
James Tobias Ryan, Emu Plains (compulsory) ...	Rule discharged.	
George Brown, Scone, licensed victualler ...	79 13 11	52 15 0
James Reid Maxwell, Sydney, agent ...	129 1 6	46 13 0
James Midson, Sydney, builder	208 14 10	120 0 6
Frank Catterall, Albury, coach driver	51 2 0	12 10 0
Andrew Fisher, Redfern, innkeeper ...	1405 13 0	255 0 0
John Cochrane, Albury, bricklayer ...	19 8 8	3 0 0
Edward Glasheen, Lochinvar, auctioneer ...	1087 6 10	1086 6 0
George M'Cauley, Sydney, contractor	4829 13 3	10 0 0
Moses Moss, Sydney, draper's assistant	337 0 5	5 0 0
Henry Mills, Cornwallis, labourer ...	24 1 4	1 10 0
John Henry Watson, Queanbeyan, labourer ...	17 19 9	3 0 0
John Gordon, Tomago, late publican...	430 1 5	11 5 0
Henri Labat, Sydney, agent ...	309 14 5	19 10 0
George Anderson, Sydney, comedian	202 16 6	25 0 0
John Carson, Kiama, labourer ...	163 12 3	7 1 10
Eugene Hannon, Waverley, out of business ...	419 16 6	582 6 6
William Jones, Newtown Road, tailor	266 9 6	79 8 4
Patrick O'Keeffe, Tumut, shoemaker...	[illegible] 17 9	35 16 6
John Henry Bennett, Pambula, storekeeper ...	402 8 6	283 0 0
John Harkness, Sydney, gentleman ...	488 1 10	85 15 0
Edwin Trotter, Manning River, farmer	210 16 6	20 10 0
George Glazier, Great Western Railway, labourer ...	53 4 11	11 0 0
Thomas Anlezark, Pennant Hills, farmer ...	166 19 7	21 8 6
Hugh Cameron, Scone, out of employment ...	105 19 7	27 0 0
Thomas Patterson, Wombat Road, deceased, contractor ...	562 12 4	142 6 0
John Murphy, South Creek, bushman	47 4 4	1 15 0
James Moysey, Orange, blacksmith ...	78 0 4	44 14 9
James Davis, Sydney, dealer	71 5 6	30 18 6
Joshua Phillips, Sydney, draper's assistant ...	108 4 8	4 0 0
Andrew Mann, Hartley, storekeeper ...	236 18 11	180 0 11
George Cassidy Yeomans, Eastern Creek, grazier ...	681 19 6	302 7 6
William John Cotton, Sydney, publican ...	455 18 0	315 0 0
Alfred Stafford Huntley, Hunter's Hill, surveyor ...	890 7 0	93 14 0
John Gold, Currawang, labourer ...	40 14 2	1 0 0
James Milch, Paddington, labourer ...	80 19 1	2 0 0
Thomas Henry Burcham, Sydney, shipwright ...	29 8 0	5 0 0
James Iron, Deniliquin, farmer (compulsory) ...	Schedule not filed.	
Hugh M'Lachlan, Sydney, master mariner ...	79 4 11	7 0 3
William Wallace, Willow Tree, Murrurundi, labourer...	105 8 7	4 0 0
Margaret Setright, Sydney, widow ...	63 5 1	15 0 0
Frederick Nipper, Tara, Manning River, labourer ...	96 10 10	5 0 0
Francis Dennes, Wingham, Manning River, surveyor ...	77 19 1	4 0 0
Joseph Mather, Sydney, engineer ...	650 16 0	180 0 0
William Flynn, Sydney, bootmaker ...	65 16 0	30 0 0
George Lindsay, Sydney, greengrocer	109 5 3	23 9 9
James Campbell and others, of Araluen, miners, trading under the style of the St. Vincent's Company...	808 13 4	65 0 0
Samuel Renwick, Manning River, farmer ...	241 19 1	9 12 0
James Armstrong, Nimmitabel, bootmaker ...	44 8 2	5 12 0
Henry Dobbyn, Braidwood, storekeeper ...	2465 18 10	1284 15 7
The Australian Paper Company (limited) ...	20,115 0 1	0 0 0
John Joseph Monahan, Sydney, bootmaker ...	88 14 11	1 0 0
Norman Campbell and Alexander Campbell, Sydney (compulsory) ...	6509 6 0	116 7 1
William Bell, Ashfield, surgeon ...	305 0 8	25 0 0
John Moroney, Glebe, out of employment ...	80 0 0	20 14 7
Pierce Field, Forbes, fencer...	255 18 5	19 19 8
David Burgis, Waterloo, labourer ...	30 13 10	4 19 0
William Gerrard, Newtown Road, labourer ...	46 9 9	11 0 0
Joseph Hourigan, Sydney, publican ...	268 6 10	5 0 0
Patrick O'Brien, Sydney, grocer ...	87 19 5	15 0 0
Alexander Soward Llewellyn, Sydney, warder ...	67 16 6	35 0 0
Jane Marshall, Wellingrove, widow ...	433 16 6	160 0 0
Robert George Massie, Sydney ...	68,313 3 3	41,071 3 11
John Robert Raine, Sydney, butcher, (compulsory) ...	2418 19 7	687 16 8
William Walter Favell, Marrickville, omnibus proprietor ...	158 17 4	181 3 0
William Hanley, junior, Adaminaby, sawyer ...	86 1 0	3 0 0
George Moir, Sydney, fireman ...	31 16 0	17 0 0
Thomas Shelley Lumley, Armidale, publican ...	840 7 11	605 11 6
Thomas [illegible], Sydney, surgeon ...	355 16 0	63 0 0
Joseph Hughes, Sydney, carpenter ...	68 7 10	7 0 0
John M'Colgan, Fish River, labourer	34 18 6	10 3 0
Helen [illegible], Newcastle, housekeeper...	317 3 8	91 17 0
Edward M'Menamin, Rydal, publican...	300 7 0	151 18 0
Charles Percy Woolley, Sydney ...	1567 2 0	29 0 0
George Matheson, Forbes ...	180 8 1	5 0 0
William Curran, Sydney, stonemason	44 0 11	7 0 0
Robert Hepple, Waratah, miner ...	38 10 6	4 0 0
Sarah Ann Gouldthorp, Sydney, shopkeeper ...	33 3 7	4 0 0
Edward Power Cummins, Muswellbrook, mail-driver ...	81 7 3	17 0 0
Henry Winsor, Muswellbrook, quarryman ...	70 9 10	75 10 0
John Donoghue, Bungendore, storekeeper ...	345 15 3	[illegible] 18 6
Patrick Hewitt, Rockley (compulsory)	239 1 2	217 12 9
Thomas Southall, Palmer's Oakey, miner ...	46 4 1	14 12 6
John Conway Norton, Sydney, chemist	124 19 10	10 0 0
Edmund William Goggin, Sydney, printer (compulsory) ...	Schedule not filed.	
Robert Harwood, Sydney, newspaper proprietor ...	1648 14 11	319 2 1
Garrett Kelly, Jacqua, innkeeper ...	320 16 3	80 0 0
Henry Marshall, Manly, butcher ...	164 4 5	22 2 8
William Smith, Sydney, out of business	1268 7 6	1010 0 0
Peter Storrier Mackenzie, Sydney, hotelkeeper ...	2192 5 2	1782 0 6
James Greenland, Camden, labourer ...	136 7 0	51 9 0
George Guest, junior, Murrurundi, publican ...	1232 12 3	537 10 5
Thomas Bourke, Sydney, grocer ...	126 15 4	8 13 0
William John Hutchinson, Muswellbrook, mail driver ...	55 16 10	8 0 0
Thomas Hambly, Sydney, butcher ...	513 0 9	126 4 2
Edward Dalton, Newcastle, lighterman ...	102 3 4	13 0 0
Robert Henry Ormiston, Sydney, writing clerk ...	303 7 8	45 0 0
Henry Hunt, Broughton Creek, sawyer ...	61 6 3	8 10 0
Henry William Dudley, West Maitland, hotel proprietor ...	157 13 1	9 9 11
Thomas William Adkins, Redfern, carpenter...	37 3 0	1 0 0
John Tilson, Waterloo, grocer ...	123 8 10	11 12 0
Joseph Winder Millson, publican ...	262 2 0	154 8 7
James F. Plunkett, Talbragar, grazier (compulsory)		
Robert Hamilton Carney, Sydney, tailor ...	236 11 7	213 1 0
Newman Cash, Redfern, grocer ...	137 18 3	20 0 0
Alfred Gilbert, Paddington, carpenter	259 8 9	9 0 0
John Williams, Sydney, stonemason	13 2 5	3 15 0
John Frank Baker, Rocky Point, hotelkeeper ...	277 12 4	13 0 0
Ellis Kron, Sydney, out of business ...	1086 11 9	70 4 6
Henry John Forster, Sydney, shopman	65 13 11	1 0 0
John Kensey, Balmain, labourer	45 17 6	8 0 0
Robert Winter, Emanuel Bopping, James Hayden, and Konred Klein, of Araluen, miners, and copartners with James Lovick ...	1130 9 5	27 [illegible]
Mary Carr, of Sydney, widow ...	93 0 0	2 0 0
Thomas James Pickburn, Shoalhaven, medical practitioner ...	926 8 1	65 5 0
Charles Furlong, Sydney, broker ...	84 15 5	30 0 0
William Thomson, Sydney, stonemason	53 18 6	4 13 0
William Umstead, Rydal, blacksmith	69 19 5	11 12 6
John Lowe, Newcastle, mason ...	60 16 11	6 0 0
William Bagnall, Botany, labourer	40 7 9	3 0 0
John Horton, Bathurst, farmer ...	136 6 6	10 3 0
John Charles Lloyd, Narrabri, out of business ...	27,410 0 0	10,005 0 0
Henry Solomon, Sydney, agent ...	1035 18 11	20 0 0
John Williams, Sydney, storeman ...	85 2 6	5 10 0
Thomas Smith, Newcastle, labourer ...	155 0 0	3 0 0
Josiah Alexander Lowe, Sydney, agent	193 6 9	75 0 0
Charles Ralphs, Pombala, stonemason	198 0 9	17 10 0
William Crittenden Hines, and John Dorney, Muswellbrook, printers ...	96 11 5	31 13 6

RAILWAYS, A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Through your courtesy, I beg most respectfully to offer, for the consideration of the railway authorities, and to bring before the public, a few memoranda of the evidence of eminent men, before the Royal Commission on Railways in 1865, and to show the application of this evidence to the position of our colonial railways.

Mr. W. T. Mulvaney, formerly a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, says:—"I believe that the management of railways is a profession—a science in itself, which requires the deepest study, great powers of combination, and a great knowledge of the country, and of the traffic to be carried; and I do not believe it is wise to fix arbitrary rules and to prevent that gradual development of knowledge that railways themselves are only at this time unfolding."

How far one may go in either a reduction or overcharge with rates of freight is the great question for the public. The passenger traffic after it has reached to a certain amount, as far as I have observed, in almost every country that I have visited, varies very little therefrom; whereas *on the other hand as to the rates for the carriage of goods, of cattle, of agricultural and mineral produce, no one has, I verily believe, as yet arrived at the boundary to which one may go with profit to the railways by a reduction of the rates and affording facilities for carrying traffic through a country.*

I take it that the mission of railways is not merely to carry the traffic that exists in a country at the time they are formed, but to seek out and make new traffic altogether in the country.

In 1859, when the low fares first came into operation, the Westphalian districts produced 3,800,000 tons of coal. In 1864, *i.e.*, in five years they produced *7,500,000 tons, and infused totally new life into all the countries, agricultural and manufacturing through which the cheap coal has been brought, and this doubled quantity of coal is now insufficient for the demand.*

Mr. Roe leased a railway from Londonderry to the sea for a certain number of years. The then special rate for passengers was 4s. 6d. He adopted a very low rate of 1s. or 1s. 6d. at his own risk as lessee, but he immediately produced by this reduction a very vast increase in the traffic, bringing important benefits to himself; but when his lease dropped the railway direction put on the high rates again, and the traffic immediately fell off. In the same way with the harvest labourers who come in large numbers from the western district of Ireland into England, the rates are charged according to the period of the year by the Railway Company, and with advantage, for the men of the time travel by rail; but after the time when the rate for the harvest men has passed away, they walk instead of going by railway.

With regard to the question for passengers, the suggestion I would respectfully make, is that the German rates should be adopted, as a maximum, 1½d. per mile for first-class passengers, 1d. per mile for second-class passengers, ¾d. per mile for third-class passengers, and ½d. per mile for fourth-class passengers.

Mr. Peter Roe, above mentioned, leased the Derry and Coleraine railway, barely self-supporting at Parliamentary rates—1d., 1½d., and 2d. per mile. He reduced the passenger rates to ½d., ¾d., and 1d. per mile for passenger traffic, and *increased the net receipts for this branch of the traffic from under £11,000 to above £15,500 per annum.*

Rates on coal he also reduced from 1½d. to ½d. per ton per mile, and increased the amount of traffic from 1500 to over 5000 tons annually in about four years.

Mr. G. P. Bidder says:—"Coals are carried from Peterborough to London, 100 miles, for 124 farthings, or 2s. 7d. per ton, but ¼d. per ton per mile more nearly represents the general rate for carriage of coal throughout England."

The Peterborough rate does not include charge for waggons, which would be ¼d. per ton per mile—purposely made excessive to induce coal owners to provide their own waggons.

The whole mineral traffic of Ireland is represented by 234,000 tons. The loss on carrying this at even losing rates would be a mere bagatelle, whereas the benefit to the State would be incalculable in stimulating enterprise and advancing the country.

In Ireland the lowest rates for carriage of minerals is ¾d. per ton per mile, but the reduction of that rate to ½d. per ton per mile would, after a few years, be certain to pay the railway companies.

In Germany the coal is carried at less than ½d. per ton per mile, and the companies find waggons. The lowering freight charges has in this country raised the dividends of the companies from 3 to 12 11-12 per cent., a result attained in five years.

Mr. Bidder says it would pay to construct a line to carry coal from York to London at ¼d. per ton per mile. This rate would pay for the back haulage of waggons empty, and any freight carried would be clear profit.

From the above notes, which give a very fair example of the bearing of the evidence of 111 witnesses examined by the Royal Commission on Railways, of 1865, the natural deduction is that low rates and great facility of transit develop industries, stimulate enterprise, and in every way tend to the advancement of a country.

This is shown to be the case in old countries, and against the competition of roads, rivers, and canals, is eventually to the benefit of lines of railway themselves.

It is only reasonable to suppose that the same advantages to the railways will be much more rapidly attained in a country in which the lines themselves form the sole means of communication.

The national cost of our lines is stated at £6000 or £7000 annually, and if this were double or trebled, it would not be a very serious tax on the country; and I hope I have shown that boldly facing this tax for a few years will be the quickest means of removing it. I believe that the gain to the country at large would be incalculable, and that the traffic only to be nurtured by making the cost of carrying the lowest known would speedily recoup the railways their present loss.

For example—at about eighty miles from Sydney both the Southern and Western lines pass the outcrop of what I believe to be the Newcastle and Wollongong coal bed, and the specimens I have seen are, if anything, superior to the best Newcastle coal.

On the Western line is the kerosene shale, and on the Southern line very rich iron ore, at Mittagong and Bong Bong. On the Oldbury estate, near Bong Bong, the iron ore is that, I believe, technically known as "clay band" ore, of very rich quality and in immense quantity—and all wanting to develop these mines is a low rate of carriage.

Limestone, required in smelting the iron ore, is procurable at or near Marulan.

It is true that nothing successful has yet been done at the Fitzroy Iron Works, spite the immense expenditure on the works, but compare the railway charges on a single ton of metal with its market value:—

1½ ton coal from Sydney at 12s. (1½d. per ton per mile)	..	..	..	0 18 0
1 ton limestone at 7s.	..	..	..	0 7 0
1 ton iron to Sydney	..	..	..	0 12 0
				£1 17 0

for railway charges on a ton of metal worth from £4 to £6. Were the rates such that the above amount would be reduced to 10s. there would be developed the ironworks at Fitzroy, most probably at Bong Bong also. Coal-fields on both Southern and Western lines, and the marble of Marulan, would compete in Sydney with the Pyrmont sandstone.

By developing the inland coal-fields immediate gain to the railways can be shown.

Small Newcastle coal costs 8s. per ton landed in Sydney, and taking the cost of the carriage done by the railway to inland depots to bring the trains up, I imagine every ton of coal used on the line and in the workshop costs the railway 10s. per ton. 400 tons per week will give an annual outlay of £10,400.

It would pay the proprietors of the inland coal-fields to deliver coal to the railway in a central position at 5s. per ton; and without counting gain from increased traffic, there results a saving to the railway of £5000 per annum.

It is whispered that 10 tons of coal were supplied on trial on the Southern line from one of the neighbouring mines and highly approved by the officers, as being wonderfully clean and enabling them to do more work than with the same quantity of any coal till then supplied.

This coal was also described as being free from clinker, showing absence of sulphur, and special adaptability to gas manufacture.

Between Bong Bong and Illawarra lies one of the richest agricultural districts in New South Wales, now thickly populated and rapidly becoming highly productive; but not to the advantage of the railway, because these small and for the chief part poor farmers cannot afford to bring their produce to market. In Ireland, on certain days, a man bringing his firkin of butter was charged 1s. for his ticket and 1s. for his firkin of butter to travel about this distance, and it was found to pay; but here he pays for his firkin of butter 2s. 6d., and then has to send it to a middle man, who reaps all the profit, the producer getting from 3d. to 4d. for an article selling in Sydney for 9d. or 1s.

We are much in the position of Ireland with regard to railways, having lines not paying the cost of working, and having immense mineral fields requiring low freights alone to cause their development. Having small passenger or other traffic at present, it will make little difference in the cost of the lines to the country if the rates be made the lowest possible, and in the rapid development of now dormant industries and the general advancement of the country the gain will be incalculable.

Let us consider the £7000 the railways now cost us as so much money sunk in developing industries, and not hesitate to increase this for a few years, as it is shown to be the surest way to make the railways pay—this being the advice given the Imperial Government when considering the advisability of purchasing the Irish lines, the oft-repeated suggestion made by the most famous engineers and prominent railway directors of our day.

C. E.

SUBSOIL DRAINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Having already been honoured, by permission, to occupy a place in your columns with some remarks on the above subject, in answer to a thorough condemnation of any subsoil drainage whatever, so far as the cultivation of the orange tree is concerned, promulgated first in an article from your Parramatta correspondent, and subsequently by Mr. James Pye, your respected correspondent of Rocky Hall, I am emboldened to seek a similar indulgence for a few remarks, which I trust will be sufficient to settle the question and close a controversy which, so far, has not been altogether satisfactory; although, as I am informed, considerable interest has been evoked by the discussion, in quarters where it is likely to be useful and do good—that is, amongst orange growers and other cultivators.

It is a rather unfortunate circumstance that subsoil drainage was not at first introduced by some other title—such, for instance, as subsoil ventilation. There is good reason for believing that had the latter designation been adopted, the years of battling and the waggon loads of writing would not have been required to introduce the practice to the agriculture of England, and long ere this it would have been thoroughly understood and practised in this colony. The word drainage is from habit so suggestive of getting rid of water that it is difficult to draw people away from that single idea attached to it. And in a climate so dry as ours the idea is apt to keep a strong hold on the mind even of people of considerable intelligence. What do we want with drainage in a dry climate like this? is a question frequently asked. It is of no use asserting that subsoil drainage actually preserves moisture in the soil; the very term forbids the thought. For my part, I have determined in future, when called upon, to use the term above suggested in lieu of the original.

Underground drains and surface drains are well understood as applied to drying wet places, such as swamps, bogs, hollow places, or depressions in fields, or as channels to carry off superabundant water from hilly cultivations to prevent the tilth or loosened soil from being washed down the declivity during heavy falls of rain. But *subsoil ventilation* means a provision by which the soil is rendered permeable to air and water, which permeating through all parts of it to the depth of the ventilation leave with the soil, equably distributed, the chief foods upon which plants subsist, and when deprived of these the water passes away by the ventilation underneath, carrying with it such ingredients as the soil refuses to retain, and which are generally of a nature injurious to vegetation. Wherever water can find a passage, of course air can do so too, and even with greater facility. The air thus having continual access to all parts of the permeable soil, is at the same time condensed by the difference of the temperature of the climate above ground, and that underground; and therefore the soil thus ventilated is not only enriched by the contents or constituents of water and air, but in the absence of the first through want of rain or irrigation, the air alone by its condensation conveys moisture to the soil in the same manner, and from a similar cause as operates in the formation of dew upon the surface.

Not only are moisture and food furnished to the soil by the air and water, and excretions and other objectionable substances got rid of, but the temperature of the soil is kept continually warmed, and the climate underground is kept up to the proper standard of relationship to that above ground.

Almost the whole food of uncultivated plants is derived originally from the atmosphere—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. These are always present wherever atmospheric air has free access. "The elements of nourishment, says the great Liebig, of all green plants are inorganic or mineral substances." "The plant lives on carbonic acid, ammonia, water, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, lime, magnesia, potash, iron; and many too require salt."

Most of these substances or their equivalents are contained in rain water, and atmospheric chemistry. What a volume this disintegrated clod opens up! and how its elements seem to reprove neglectful man for his long preventing their development and stultification by the thousand and one affinities of sunshine, dews, frosts, and other aeralities (to coin a word).

Of all cultivated plants the orange plant is the one most susceptible of the destroying effects cold, underground, fibre-destroying, fungus-producing, and coccus-smothered trees are sure to generate. It is, therefore, more necessary to see that subsoil ventilation is provided before any other quality of the site is considered in reference to the suitability of site for an orange plantation.

The terrible disease, known as the "gum disease," in orange trees cannot be traced to the want of underground or subsoil ventilation; nevertheless, I am almost certain that the absence of such ventilation, either natural or artificial, has a great deal to do with preparing the tree for the visit. Unventilated soil is affected by electrical currents. The orange tree is at one stage a positive, and at another a negative auxiliary in the decomposition of water.

The subject requires careful, thoughtful, and earnest study, and no paltry notions of personal triumph in argument should be allowed to interfere with the fair discussion of a subject so important to the physical wellbeing of New South Wales.

You, Sir, must have noticed the quality of the fruit so long and so largely exported to our sister colonies. Twenty-five years ago you could "*suck*" a Sydney orange in Hobart Town, Adelaide, or Melbourne, and find it as fresh and as firm as if you were practising the operation in the George-street Market. Such a luxury is now almost impossible. An altered climate has induced disease. Stubbornness in the John Bullcornstalk about subsoil ventilation has made our orange unable to bear travel and retain its size or quality.

Fearing that I have overstepped, as to length, a proper discretion, I wind up by thanking you, Sir, for former favours, and offering to expound further, if you should deem the subject worthy and your correspondent capable.

My name is at your service, but I think, with you, that good reasons are weighty enough without trying to overweight by the influence of a name, whether it be "Queen Gooseberry," "King Bungaree," "The Ancient Gardener," or

Yours always,

ADAM.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have been expecting from day to day that some one with more leisure than myself would draw the attention of your numerous readers to the report which the City Engineer lately submitted to the City Council, and which, I think, requires grave consideration at their hands before it is adopted. The portions of the report requiring special attention are those which relate to the abandonment of the proposed embankment at the Lachlan Swamp, and the substitution of a series of wells in lieu thereof. Mr. Bell deserves great credit for the evident care which he has bestowed on the matter, and for the full report which he has submitted. He has very properly, before committing the city to so large an expenditure as £47,000—the estimated cost of the embankment—caused a number of borings to be taken on the proposed site, in order to ascertain the nature and depth of the soil he had to deal with. The result proves the utility and importance of the preliminary steps taken by him, as it disclosed a natural reservoir of a capacity and nature of which no one had the least idea. But whilst suited in every respect to conserve in the present state an almost unlimited quantity of water, Mr. Bell comes to the conclusion that the method proposed by his predecessor would not answer, and recommends a system of his own as a substitute. He gives as his reason for coming to this conclusion that the great depth of pure sand which the borings revealed at this point would, in his opinion, render the embankment of no practical value, owing to the great leakage which would take place, and which, as I gather from the report, he believes cannot be prevented. I at once admit that it would be far too expensive, and might perhaps be impracticable, to construct a reservoir at this place which would be thoroughly retentive, but it seems to have escaped Mr. Bell's attention that an embankment would have the effect of preventing the vast body of water, which in times of heavy rains falls on the watershed above this point, from at once finding its way into the engine pond at Botany, and thence overflowing into the sea. It will be admitted that the dams constructed by the late City Engineer, however faulty in construction, and although not fulfilling all that was expected of them, have nevertheless, by interrupting the too rapid flow of the water to the sea, and keeping the sand in that neighbourhood thoroughly saturated, enabled us to tide over much longer periods of drought than we otherwise should—is it not possible by some additional outlay in construction, and by the puddling the face of the embankment, and for some depth below the surface, to build a dam which would hold the water better than they do, and then allowing Mr. Bell any quantity he liked to estimate for loss through leakage and evaporation, it remains for me to learn whether the remainder would not be far more available for the purposes of the citizens of Sydney in the Lachlan Swamp than mixed with the salt water of Botany Bay. It would be well, also, for the City Council to pause before they adopt the plan which Mr. Bell proposes to substitute for that of his predecessor. It seems to me that it would be much like the proceedings of a thoughtless heir, who having succeeded to a rich inheritance, and finding, after careful examination by a competent expert, that his wealth was well nigh inexhaustible, should immediately proceed to tap it in all directions at the very sources instead of economising, but using what would in fact otherwise be wasted. Mr. Bell cites the case of the "West Maitland Bridge" in support of his opinion as to the utility of wells, but I contend that the cases are not identical; there he had the Hunter River to draw upon, here he has to depend altogether on the rain which falls on the area of his watershed, and in my opinion on that alone; may I ask is it wise to encroach on the capital as it were of our water supply? and would not any plan which would intercept and save what would otherwise simply run to waste be preferable. I should be quite content if only one month's extra supply can be retained. It would at all events keep the immense natural store which Mr. Bell has discovered intact for that additional time, and when we remember how frequently we have been within an ace of totally exhausting our supply, and been saved at the last moment from the frightful results which a total cessation would occasion by a timely fall of rain, we may well ponder the best means of economising what would tide us over even that brief space.

I am glad to find that in one point at least I can go heartily with Mr. Bell. I refer to his proposal for pumping the water from the Lachlan Swamp to the high level reservoir. It has always seemed to me utterly opposed to common sense to allow the water to descend all the way to Botany for the mere purpose, apparently, of pumping it up again all that distance.

Yours truly,

J. R. T.

OUR GRASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have no doubt that it will interest many of your readers to learn what is the current price of cattle at home.

The annexed was the rate at the sale of a deceased nobleman's stock in the west of Ireland on the 24th of July last. The late owner made no claim to any merit as a stud-master.

I chiefly request the insertion of these prices to awaken our graziers, who are taking such pains in the improvement of their stock, to a consideration whether they might not also improve the market for such stock by sending the very best to England.

4-year-old bullocks, £29 each.
3-year-old ditto, £21.
2-year-old ditto, £16 10s.
1-year-old ditto, £12.
3-year-old heifers, £17.
2-year-old ditto, £13 to £17.
1-year-old ditto, £8 10s to £11.
Breeding-ewes, £3 to £3 14s.
Lambs, £1 15s. to £2 14s.
Working-horses, from £20 to £28.
1 hunter, £74.

As it will not pay to breed cattle or sheep, but only to fatten them, on the best runs here, so, doubtless, the English farmer will soon learn that it does not pay him to breed, if equally good store cattle and sheep are bred elsewhere for him.

It appears to me very feasible—by special arrangement and *proper artificial ventilation*—to carry to Europe in a healthy state, on board such a steamer as the Great Britain, nearly 20,000 sheep. Condensed water would, of course, be used; probably three bushels of ground corn, or a somewhat greater weight of mixed corn and chopped compressed hay, would suffice for each sheep, at a cost of, say, 7s., with one man to look to the feeding and cleaning of each thousand sheep.

Now, ewes and lambs equalling those specified could surely be bred here for £1 and 10s. respectively, on which £3 14s. and £2 14s. in England would leave an excellent margin for freight, &c. A yearling calf, male or female, would be well sold here at £2, but there realise in Ireland (not England) £12, and would surely not require four times the room, or cost four times the attendance and food to land at home.

We are, doubtless, not prepared for commencing such a trade to-morrow, but we can never speculate too early on the feasibility thereof.

L. FANE DE SALIS.

COMBING AND CLOTHING WOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The reply of Mr. Stavenhagen to the questions sent by Mr. Austin and published in Friday's *Herald* contains an amount of information which must be very valuable to growers and shippers of wool; but there is one question of probably more importance than any of those asked which appears to have been overlooked, viz.:—

Would not the majority of the buyers at the London wool sales prefer to purchase wool that had been sorted previous to shipment?

It may be said that a great portion of it is sorted; I admit that something is done to it, but it cannot be called sorted, or why should it want sorting again before it is used?

The third paragraph of the letter alluded to shows the desirability of having the combing and clothing wools separated, so as to lessen the quantity of noils, which are useless to the worsted spinner, and which he has to sell to the clothier. If the wool was properly sorted here, the spinner and the clothier would be enabled to buy just what they require, and no other.

About twelve years ago was the first time that 100,000 bales were offered in one series of sales extending over a period of six weeks, or an average of 3000 bales each night; and it takes a good buyer to value that quantity in seven hours; but now the amount is doubled, as at one series this year there were 200,000 bales offered. It is, therefore, impossible for each buyer to value the whole. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose, if the wool was sorted here, and correctly marked, each class of buyer could value what he really requires, and his time would not be wasted in looking at what he has no use for.

A few years ago the English buyers were composed of worsted spinners, who purchased for their own use; and woolstaplers, who sorted the wool, and sold it to the spinner and clothier. Now the case is different, as the clothier attends the sales and purchases to a great extent for himself, but as it is not sorted, each party has to purchase what he does not require, in order to obtain what he has use for.

The benefits accruing to the shipper in having it sorted here, would be as follows:—

Each class of wool would fetch its full value.

It would also prevent its being pulled about, and, to a certain extent, wasted and mixed with other kinds (as was shown some time ago in one of Sir Daniel Cooper's valuable letters), at the wool sales in London.

The woolstapler's profit would be saved, and retained in the colony.

Doubtless there are many old woolsorters here who would gladly return to their former profession, so that there would be no difficulty to its being successfully carried out.

Some years ago I attended the sales in London as a buyer, and from my own experience, and that of many others with whom I was then acquainted, I feel confident that if some shipper tried the above for one season he would find his returns would show a much more favourable result.

Trusting you will oblige by inserting the above in your paper.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

JNO. A. KENION.

William-street, Paddington.

PLEASURE BOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have taken the enclosed from a late English paper, and as so many accidents happen in our harbour I hope it will meet with the attention it deserves.

Yours, &c.,

QUID.

"'A sailor' warns the public as to the danger of going to sea in the open sailing boats let out for hire by the hour at nearly all the towns on our sea coast resorted to by excursionists. The boats are ballasted at the bottom with bags of shingle, or with iron, and, if capsized, they go down at once, leaving the poor wretches struggling in the water, with nothing to cling to till help arrives. The only safe ballast, he says, is such as all ships' boats are fitted with—water, in breakers, or casks—which, in the event of an accident, are good as life-buoys. The boat herself would not go down, but, though bottom upwards, would be sufficient to support several men until assistance arrived."

LITTLE BEN, THE NEWSBOY.

SOME months ago, or a year ago, may be it was—I have forgotten just now how long, for I don't remember times and seasons very well—two people were walking down the street one day. A big burly newsboy, very rough looking, very dirty and uncombed he was, walking slowly along, just before the two people, crying in a hoarse brazen voice,

"'Ere's yer evening pippers, 5 o'clock e—dish—in," Just as hundreds of rough-looking uncombed newsboys do every day. But a few feet behind the big boy, another boy, a little one, was walking timidly. He was the merest mite of a little boy, not more than seven years old, I think, and small for his age, too. He was a fragile-looking little fellow, with a pale face, and slender little hands. His hair was combed and curled carefully in long yellow curls, almost like a girl's. None but a mother's hand can comb and curl a boy's hair just that way, I have noticed.

The small boy had a few papers under his arm, trying to hold them as the big boy held his. And when the big boy sung out his cry, "Evening papers—5 o'clock e—dish—in!" in his loud rough voice, he would turn immediately around to the little one, and nod encouragingly, and tell him,

"Now you say it, Baby."

Then the pale little fellow with the long yellow curls, would take up his cry, faintly and feebly, and try to say it in his weak childish quaver. Somehow it made one feel queer about the throat to hear that poor little voice.

The large boy was teaching the small one how to be a newsboy. Next afternoon the two boys had another rehearsal, and the next, and that time the little boy ventured to cross the street, and go down the other side, faintly and timidly echoing the cry of his big rough friend opposite. Hundreds of people must have noticed the two, I am sure.

The small boy was Little Ben.

Ben was the smallest newsboy you ever saw. Such a little, little mite of a fellow he was, that you wondered how he could sell papers at all, and how any mother could trust him out of her sight. Fine ladies said sometimes that it was a pity such a pretty child should be a newsboy, and that his mother surely did not care much for him, letting him run about the streets so in constant danger of being knocked down and killed. If he were their boy he shouldn't do it for anything. For little Ben was a very pretty child, with his slender hands and long golden curls.

How was it? Did not his mother care for her child? Aye, she did, for he was the only comfort he had in the world—her only comfort and her only child.

Little Ben had a father, but he might better have had no father. This father was a poor pitiful wreck of humanity, fallen so low that I think scarcely the angels of heaven could have reached him in the depth of degradation to which he had sunk! But happily Jesus could.

Time had been when his gentle mother, with her slender hands and yellow curling hair, so like little Ben's own, lived in a large house and had a carriage to ride in. Time had been when she had such a happy home that she had nothing left on earth to wish for. But that time was so long gone by now, that Ben's mother, in her great trouble and despair, looked forward to no happiness and no beautiful home till she should pass over the river and enter the gate of the celestial city. Indeed, so heavy was her trouble, that she sometimes lost sight of even that one last hope.

The days of plenty and happiness were so long gone by for little Ben and his mother, that one night they had no supper. And the next night it was just the same, and the next—and after that little Ben often went hungry to bed. One day, watching his mother with his large, wistful, blue eyes, he saw that her work had fallen from her hands, and that she was crying. At first, Ben cried too, because he did not know what else to do; laying his bright little head on her shoulder, and clasping his weak arms tight about her neck, as if, poor child, that could do any good. Presently, he said,

"Mamma, what are you crying for?"

Then his mother told him that she had no supper for him, and no breakfast either, and did not know where to get any more breakfast or supper.

"Maybe the angels will bring us some," said poor little Ben.

"There are no angels any more, Benny, I fear," said his mother.

After that little Ben stood by her side a long time, very silent, very quiet (he was always a quiet boy), trying to get it through his childish head that there were truly no more angels, with their white dresses and shining wings, such as he had seen in pictures his mother used to have. The angels all looked like his mother, somehow, it seemed to him, and she would make a beautiful angel herself, if she only had broad white wings. But he wanted his supper awfully, and some supper for mamma, too, the child thought.

By and bye, after thinking a while longer, Ben went quietly out of doors and into the streets, stole so softly out the back way that his mother did not see him at all. He went to the lady who lived next door, and said,

"Mrs. Gray, will you lend me ten cents?"

The lady, hearing the timid trembling voice beside her, looked down and saw a small face gazing up into hers, with its childish faith and its childish beauty; saw two large blue eyes, with the tears half quivering in them already, as if the sensitive child expected a refusal. Something, a fleeting recollection maybe, or a wandering tender thought, floating about like a thistle-down, seeking some place to rest upon, touched Mrs. Gray's heart at the moment; she remembered the strange feeling long afterward, and she patted little Ben's bright hair, as she gave him the money, and said he was a good child.

Then little Ben went to the newspaper office, to wait for the five o'clock edition. It would have fared badly with him then, though, only for Pat Hagans; for the young ruffians of newsboys, seeing he was a new boy and a green one, fell upon the poor child and began to beat and cuff him savagely. But another wandering tender thought floating about, like a thistle-down, must have touched and rested upon the heart of Pat Hagans at that moment. For just as a big bad boy had struck poor Ben and made him cry, burly Pat Hagans roared out—

"Stop that! Yer dussent lick a boy of yer size, nohow!"

From that time big Pat Hagans was the champion of little Ben. He educated him to be a newsboy, as I told you.

That very first night Pat's "baby" sold every one of his papers. And that night little Ben and his mother had some supper, though Ben wondered what made his mother cry again, as they sat down to eat, and hold him so tight in her arms, and kiss him again and again. Be thought it was a little unreasonable in a woman to cry when she had plenty of bread and milk.

Maybe the angels had brought little Ben and his mother their supper after all.

But Pat Hagans was the only angel directly visible in the case, and he was rather a dirty looking angel, chewing tobacco, and smoking a stump pipe, as he did. And I'm positively certain nobody would have let him into a Sunday-school tableau as an angel. Nevertheless, for all his patched trousers and toes sticking out of his boots, he was a protecting spirit to little Ben. He was so little, so helpless and harmless, that by and by a spirit of pity and gentleness toward him began to develop itself, even among the merciless outcast newsboys. They came to be so kind and chivalrous toward him that not a boy of them all would go near little Ben's beat, not a boy of them would take a customer from him. I am glad to write that of them. They were glad to remember it, too, after that happened which did happen.

So for months that weak little boy earned supper for himself and his mother. People were kind to him mostly. Ladies and gentlemen bought papers of the pretty golden-haired child, even when they did not want them. Cab drivers often slacked up a little when they saw him coming, so that he might climb on safely, and even the big policeman used to watch him carefully across the street. Little Ben learned more of the big world than he ever thought was to be known; more than was good for a child to know, perhaps. He used to look at the fine carriages and wonder whether he could ever sell papers enough to buy a carriage. He wondered what he would do when he was a man. He would not be a newspaper editor, because editors were always so cross and in such a hurry. Maybe he would be a street car driver. He liked that better. Or maybe he would even have to go and be a legislator, and have to be driven about in a hack and be gaped at. He would not like that at all. On the whole, he thought he would be a milkman, he told his mother, because a milkman could ride all day in a waggon, and seemed to get more money than anybody else. And little Ben learned some bad words and rough ways from the other boys, too. But he never said the bad words before his mother, never. And he always gave her every penny of his little earnings, not even keeping enough to buy a pocket-knife with two blades, though he wanted it more than anything else in the world.

At last a terrible thing happened. I hardly know how to write it down, for when I go to write of that, my hand shakes and the tears come in spite of me, and somehow I seem to be writing of one who was of very near kin to me.

One afternoon little Ben went out merrily to sell his papers, his slender delicate hands and pale face very clean, and his long bright curls shining in the sun. His mother watched him out of sight from her window, just as always. That was the last time she ever curled little Ben's long bright hair, the last time she was ever to watch her darling from the window. Poor little Ben!

He had sold three papers, and the little fellow climbed into a street car and sold another. He meant to step off at the crossing, but the child was very little, very weak, and missed his footing, and fell under the car. In an instant the heavy wheel rolled over him. They stopped the car, and picked up the small crushed body in a moment. A little feeble, trembling life yet quivered within him, and he opened his blue eyes faintly and begged them piteously to send for his mother. They knew the child, and went instantly. But the faint tiny spark of life glimmered feebly, and went quietly out before the stricken mother came. And with the cold hand of death stiffening his white eyelids, and dimming his great blue eyes, little hero Ben murmured with his last weak breath, the words mingling brokenly with the death gasps—

"Tell my mother—I've sold four papers—and—the money—is in—my pocket—God—will—care—for—her."

A crowd of men and women, most of them with tears in their eyes, saw the long bright curls, all draggled and dusty, two poor little slim hands, broken at the wrist, one of them hanging quite dead and lifeless—a heart-broken woman, moaning and crying, and clasping wildly to her breast the crushed, shapeless thing which had been golden-haired little Ben!—*Cincinnati Paper.*

THE PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

(*From the Journal des Débats, July 23.*)

IT was with a great feeling of relief that we read the official note announcing the immediate evacuation of the Departments of the Eure, the Seine-Inférieure, and the Somme. A weight is thus taken off the heart of the country, and its respiration is restored. What a delightful breath of air you will draw, you poor people who have been obliged to hold your breath for nearly a year! We do not wish this sigh of deliverance to be accompanied by maledictions; we only want to think of those unfortunate provinces which have yet to pay the national ransom, and we should be sorry to aggravate their lot by useless and inconsiderate words. Three departments are about to be evacuated, but those of the Seine-et-Oise, the Seine-et-Marne, the Oise, and the right bank of the Seine, including the forts, are still occupied, and may continue to be occupied until the payment of another milliard of francs. The contract is written and signed, and we have no observations to make on it. But by virtue of this contract, of which it is useless to point out the harshness, as we must submit to it, the German Government can evacuate the departments in question before payment of the milliard, if it considers that tranquillity is sufficiently established in France to guarantee the rest of what is due to it. It is on this point that we wish to make a few reflections. A German letter, which we published yesterday, says, with much truth, that Germany herself has the greatest interest in withdrawing from the French territory as soon as possible, because it is the presence of the enemy that cherishes feelings of hatred and animosity in France. For the Germans this is not a question of sentiment, but one of interest. The whole point is whether peace is established, and securely established. The continuance of the occupation is the greatest of all obstacles to the restoration of peace. It is the continuation of the war under its most oppressive and most offensive form; it is a wound always open and which cannot be healed up. As De Maistre says:—"The greatest misfortune for the politician is to obey a foreign Power. No humiliation, no torment of the heart, can be compared to that. . . . No nation wishes to obey another, for the very simple reason that no nation knows how to command another. . . ." This philosophy, which De Maistre applied to conquered nations, to countries permanently occupied, is equally applicable to transitory and provisional occupations. The presence of the enemy is an incessant and fatal cause of conflict, which even strict discipline on the one side and forced resignation on the other cannot avert. Therefore, as De Maistre says again:—"Observe the nations which are wisest and best governed at home, and you will see them absolutely lose this wisdom and cease to be like themselves when they have to govern others. The mania for domination being innate in man, the mania for making it felt is no less natural." An enemy occupying territory is therefore forcibly drawn on, by a fatal tendency, to the abuse of strength, and this excites on the other side risings which are irrepressible, although the people who join in them are quite aware of their uselessness and powerlessness. No human prudence, no political precautions, can prevent collisions which arise from the very nature of the situation. Inflammation is maintained in the wound by the presence of the foreign body; it is the law of nature. It is, therefore, not only in the interest of the provinces still occupied, but also in that of general peace, that we make these observations. The German Government will not put an end to the occupation till tranquillity is restored, and tranquillity will not be restored till the occupation has ceased. It is a vicious circle. We know well that we must pay; but we should be much sooner in a position to do so if we were free. This is a matter of calculation which a calculating Government ought to weigh well.

PRESENTATION TO MR. G. T. ALDWELL.—On Monday evening (says the *Western Post*, a Mudgee journal) a number of gentlemen assembled at Hughson's hotel, to present Mr. G. T. Aldwell with a testimonial, consisting of a purse with fifty sovereigns, which had been subscribed by the principal commercial residents and others in the town. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. G. D. Lane), to whom was entrusted the task of making the presentation. In doing so, he referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Aldwell's long services in connection with the post and telegraph offices of this town, and spoke in a flattering manner of that gentleman's ability and disposition to oblige the inhabitants on all occasions.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-first meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science was held in Edinburgh; the proceedings having commenced on the 8th August last.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Sir William Thompson (the new president), in his opening remarks referred to the recent decease of men of science. He said:—Vernon Harcourt is no longer with us, but his influence remains. Brewster was the founder of the British Association; Vernon Harcourt was its lawgiver. His code is to this day the law of the Association. On the 11th of May last Sir John Herschel died in the 80th year of his age, leaving a name that is a household word throughout the whole civilized world, and discoveries which, in the hands of Stokes, Sylvester, and Gregory, have served as foundations for progress alike in physics and in pure mathematics. Of his gigantic work in astronomical observation I need say nothing. Doubtless, a careful account of it will be given in the "Proceeding of the Royal Society of London," for the next anniversary meeting. In the year, also, another representative man of British science is gone, in the person of Professor De Morgan. His great book on the differential calculus was, for the mathematical student of thirty years ago a highly-prized repository of all the best things that could be brought together under that title. It is no less valuable now; and if less valued, may not this be because it is too good for examination purposes, and because the modern student, labouring to win marks in the struggle for existence, must not suffer himself to be beguiled from the stern path of duty by any attractive beauties in the object of his study. One of the most valuable services to science which the British Association has rendered has been the establishment and maintenance of the Kew Observatory. The institution now enters upon a new stage of existence, thanks to the noble liberality of a private benefactor. Mr. Gassiot's gift of £10,000 secures its future operations, without the necessity of further support from the association. The success of the Kew Observatory, and the great value of the work done there, afford an example of the great gain to be earned for science by the foundation of physical observatories and laboratories for experimental research, to be conducted by qualified persons, whose duties should be, not teaching, but experimenting, and such observatories, here as upon the Continent, should be provided and fostered by the State. The physical laboratories which have grown up in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and in Owen's College, Manchester, shew the want felt of colleges of research; but they go but infinitesimally towards supplying it, being absolutely destitute of means, *material or personnel* for advancing science, except at the expense of volunteers, or for securing that volunteers shall be found to continue even such little work as is at present carried on. Besides abstracts of papers read and discussions held before the sections, the annual volumes of the association contain much valuable matter in the shape of reports on particular branches of science from men well qualified to prepare them. Some of these have led to vast practical results; others, of a more abstract character, are valuable as powerful and instructive condensations and expositions of the branches of science to which they relate. I cannot better illustrate the two kinds of efficiency realised in this department than by referring to Cayley's "Report on Abstract Dynamics," and Sabine's "Report on Terrestrial Magnetism." I believe that it is due to the scientific character of the Admiralty "Compass Manual," based upon the joint work of Sabine and Archibald Smith, that no iron ship of her Majesty's Navy has ever been lost by errors of the compass. The "Manual" is adopted as a guide by all the navies of the world. It has been translated into Russian, German, and Portuguese, and it is at present being translated into French. In the reports of the early years of the British Association we find also evidence of the diligent cultivation of the science of terrestrial magnetism, into which research is still being steadily pursued. Materials from scientific travellers of all nations, from our home magnetic observatories, from the magnetic observatories of St. Helena, the Cape, Van Diemen's Land, and Toronto, and from the scientific observatories of other countries have been brought together by Sabine. Silently, day after day, night after night, for a quarter of a century he has toiled, with one constant assistant always by his side, to reduce these observations. At this moment, while we are here assembled, I believe that in their quiet summer retirement in Wales Sir Edward and Lady Sabine are at work on the magnetic chart of the world. If two years of life and health are granted to them, science will be provided with a key which must powerfully conduce to the ultimate opening up of one of the most refractory enigmas of cosmical physics, the cause of terrestrial magnetism. To give any sketch, however slight, of scientific investigation performed during the past year would, even if I were competent for the task, far exceed the limits within which I am confined; and I can only select some of those which have struck me as most notable. Great service has been done to science by the British Association in promoting accurate measurement in various subjects. To the non-scientific imagination this seems a less lofty and dignified work than looking for something new. But nearly all the grandest discoveries of science, including Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation, have been but the rewards of accurate measurement and patient long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results. The origin of exact science in terrestrial magnetism is traceable to Gauss's invention of methods of finding the magnetic intensity in absolute measure. Weber extended the practice of absolute measurement to electric currents, the resistance of an electric conductor, and the electro-motive force of a galvanic element. He made the beautiful discovery that resistance and the reciprocal of resistance are each of them a velocity. He made an elaborate and difficult series of experiments to measure the velocity which is equal to the conducting power, in electro-static measure, and at the same time to the resistance in electro-magnetic measure, in one and the same conductor. Maxwell discovered that this velocity is physically related to the velocity of light. The most accurate possible determination of Weber's critical velocity is just now a primary object of the Association's committee on electric measurement, and it is at present premature to speculate as to the closeness of the agreement between that velocity and the velocity of light. This leads me to remark how much science, even in its most lofty speculations, gains in return for benefits conferred by its application to promote the social and material welfare of man. Those who perilled and lost their money in the original Atlantic telegraph were impelled and supported by a sense of the grandeur of their enterprise, and of the world-wide benefits which must flow from its success; they were, at the same time, not unmoved by the beauty of the scientific problem directly presented to them, but they little thought that it was to be immediately through their work that the scientific world was to be instructed in a long-neglected and discredited fundamental electric discovery of Faraday's; or that, again, when the assistance of the British Association was invoked to supply their electricians with methods for absolute measurement (which they found necessary to secure the best economical return for their expenditure, and to obviate and detect those faults in their electric material which had led to disaster), they were laying the foundation for accurate electric measurement in every scientific laboratory in the world, and initiating a train of investigation which now sends up branches into the loftiest regions of and subtlest ether of natural philosophy. Long may the British Association continue a bond of union and a medium for the interchange of good offices between science and the world. The greatest achievement yet made in molecular theory of the properties of matter is the kinetic theory of gases, shadowed forth by Lucretius, definitely stated by Daniel Bernoulli, largely developed by Herapath, made a reality by Joule, and worked out to its present advanced state by Clausius and Maxwell, who has completed the dynamical explanation of all the known properties of gases, except their electric resistance and brittleness to electric force. The progress of spectroscopic research has led to important results with regard to the solar atmosphere and to the corona seen round the dark disc of the moon eclipsing the sun. It seems to have been proved that at least some sensible part of the light is a terrestrial atmospheric halo or dispersive reflection of the light of the glowing hydrogen and "helium" round the sun. I believe, I may say on the present occasion, when preparation must again be made to utilize a total eclipse of the sun, that the British Association confidently trusts to our Government exercising the same wise liberality as heretofore in the interests of science. The results of spectrum analysis have also given finally conclusive proof against Mayer's hypothesis that the sun's heat is supplied dynamically from year to year, by the influx of meteors. Most important steps have recently been taken towards the discovery of the nature of comets, establishing with nothing short of certainty the truth of a hypothesis which had long appeared to me probable, that they consist of meteoric stones, accounting satisfactorily for the light of the nucleus, and giving a simple and rational explanation of phenomena presented by the tails of comets, which had been regarded by the greatest astronomers as almost preternaturally marvellous. It is thoroughly proved, by the investigations of Professor Newton, of Yale College, followed and completed by those of Adams, that Temple's comet I., 1866, consists of an elliptic train of minute planets, of which a few thousands or millions fall to the earth annually about the 14th of November, when we cross their track. We have probably not yet passed through the very densest part; but thirteen times we have passed through a belt greatly denser than the average. The densest part of the train, when near enough to us, is visible as the head of the comet, and, according to Tait's theory, is self-luminous by reason of collisions among its constituents; while the tail is merely a portion of the less dense part of the train, illuminated by sunlight, and visible or invisible to us according to circumstances not only of density, degree of illumination, and nearness, but also of tactic arrangement, as of a flock of birds, or the edge of a cloud of tobacco smoke. The essence of science consists in inferring antecedent conditions and anticipating future evolutions from phenomena which have actually come under observation. In biology the difficulties of successfully acting up to this ideal are prodigious. The earnest naturalists of the present day are, however, not appalled by them, and are struggling to pass out of the mere "natural history stage" of their study, and to bring zoology within the range of natural philosophy. An ancient speculation, still clung to by many, supposes that, under meteorological conditions different from the present, dead matter may have run together or crystallized or fermented into "germs of life," or "organic cells," or "protoplasm." But science brings a vast mass of inductive evidence against this hypothesis of spontaneous generation, as you have heard from my predecessor in the presidential chair. Careful enough scrutiny has, in every case up to the present day, discovered life as antecedent to life. I am prepared to hear that "our code of biological law is an expression of our ignorance as well as of our knowledge." And I say, let any one who is not satisfied with the purely negative testimony of which we have now so much throw himself into the inquiry. Such investigations as those of Pasteur, Pouchet, and Bastian are among the most interesting and momentous in the whole range of natural history; and their results, whether positive or negative, must richly reward the most careful and laborious experimenting. I confess to being deeply impressed by the evidence put before us by Professor Huxley, and I am ready to adopt, as an article of scientific faith, true through all space and through all time, that life proceeds from life, and from nothing but life. How, then, did life originate upon the earth? Did grass and trees and flowers spring into existence, in all the fulness of ripe beauty, by a fiat of Creative Power? or did vegetation, growing up from seed sown, spread and multiply over the whole surface? Every year thousands, probably millions, of fragments of solid matter fall upon the earth; and it is often assumed that all, and it is certain that some, meteoric stones are fragments which have been broken off from larger masses, and launched free into space. It is as sure that collisions must occur between great masses moving through space as it is that ships, steered without intelligence directed to prevent collisions, could not cross and recross the Atlantic for thousands of years without them. Should the time when this earth comes into collision with another body, comparable in dimensions to itself, be when it is still clothed as at present with vegetation, many great and small fragments carrying seed and living plants and animals would undoubtedly be scattered through space. Hence, we must regard it as probable in the highest degree that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space. If at the present moment no life existed upon this earth, one such stone falling upon it might, by what we blindly call natural causes, lead to its becoming covered with vegetation. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world may seem wild and visionary; all I maintain is that it is not unscientific. From the earth stocked with such vegetation as it could receive meteorically to the earth teeming with the plants and animals which now inhabit it the step is prodigious, and I have always felt that the hypothesis of "the origin of species by natural selection" does not contain the true theory of evolution, if evolution there has been, in biology. Sir John Herschel, in expressing a favourable judgment on the hypothesis of zoological evolution, with, however, some reservation in respect to the origin of man, objected to the doctrine of natural selection that it was too like the Laputan method of making books, and that it did not sufficiently take into account a continually guiding and controlling intelligence. This seems to me a most valuable and instructive criticism. I feel convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations. Reaction against the frivolities of teleology, such as are found, not rarely, in the notes of the learned commentators on "Paley's Natural Theology," has, I believe, had a temporary effect in turning attention from the solid and irrefragable argument so well put forward in that excellent old book. But overpoweringly strong proofs of intelligent and benevolent design lie all round us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing to us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler.

PRINCE BISMARK'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

(From the Spectator, August 5.)

Prince Bismark has declared war on the Papacy, and is carrying on the campaign with all his accustomed vigour, and even more than his customary tact. The causes which have induced him to take this grave step in the teeth of so many and such obvious interests are still in part obscure, but we can venture on what will be found, we think, at least a plausible explanation of his course. The Papacy has startled him, and the instinct of a man of his type when startled is to strike. The men who govern at Rome have, as we have so often contended, lost in losing their old training-schools, the sovereign bishoprics, much of their ancient statecraft, under-estimate the new forces in movement in the world, — as Bismark in a recent letter warned Antonelli—and are irritated out of their judgments by the loss of the Temporal Power. They hoped that the Hohenzollerns, now at the head of the world, would in the interest of legitimacy undo the work of the Revolution, and if needful by armed intervention restore the Papal dominion, at least within the city of Rome. In return they would have accorded to the new Empire a support, or rather a sanction, which in Bavaria, Poland, Silesia, Rhenish Prussia, and above all Alsace and Lorraine, would have been of the highest value. When, however, the Hohenzollerns, who are Protestants by instinct as well as conviction, looked coldly on these overtures, the Vatican fell back on more natural allies, directed the faithful to join the Particularists, and organized in the Reichstag an opposition who directed their whole power to dissolve the newly knit bonds which make a Protestant House supreme in Germany. It was openly announced in Parliament that henceforward the Catholic Church in Germany was hostile to the Empire. Moreover, a threat was held out that if the Secular Arm began to oppress or refused to assist the Church, the Church would have nothing left binding her to the sovereigns, and would be apt to believe that democracy in its extreme forms was more acceptable to heaven, or rather allowed more scope for the free working of His vicegerent. The Church which sent forth the Monastic Orders understands the idea of the Commune somewhat better than its promoters, nor can a theocracy ever be injured by the removal of all the powers between itself and the people. This is clearly the meaning of the declaration made by Dr. Ketteler, Archbishop of Mayence, that the patrimony must be restored or the thrones of Europe would perish, and this is the interpretation placed by Prince Bismark himself upon the spirit of violence recently displayed by the Polish workmen in Silesia. Instead, however, of temporising and conciliating as, according to the *Cologne Gazette*, he was at first expected to do, the Chancellor rebelled, and by a most daring stroke endeavoured to carry the war into the enemy's kingdom.

It is of exceedingly little use, as far as the influence of the Papacy is concerned, to fight it with material weapons. Rome resents deprivations of property or power with a bitterness which, though not opposed to her theory, is somewhat beneath her dignity as a Church certain always of supernatural support, but no such deprivation has ever affected her intellectual or spiritual influence. She is stronger in Ireland, where she has not a rood, than in Hungary, where her Primate still overtops Princes; in Spain, where her estates have been sold by auction, than in Austria, where she is still mistress of magnificent revenues. If she could but win over the people, a very few years of management by a priesthood which never dies, never wastes, and never makes a pecuniary blunder, would very soon replenish her treasuries; and, to do her more justice than most Protestants will, it is not for wealth, except as an instrument, that she fights. To wound her effectually it is necessary to wound her spiritually, and it is this, unless we misread his decrees, that Prince Bismark, with characteristic boldness, is attempting to do. Of course, he cannot excommunicate her, or preach new dogmas, or set up a new Church; but he can make schism easy, can try if there be not strength enough in the "Orthodox Catholics," as they call themselves, that is the opponents of Infallibility, to set up a separate and, so to speak—though the words involve an absurdity—a Teuton-Catholic Church. He has, therefore, as a first blow, declared in Parliament and in his official gazettes that he regards the Ultramontane Church as hostile to the State, has broken off all relation with it "not purely political," and has dissolved the Catholic Department of the Ministry of Public Worship. The effect of this decree, which in another country might be small, is in Prussia to deprive Catholicism of any place in the great bureaucracy, to leave it without official defenders, to reduce it to the level of a dissident sect, and to place its affairs, so far as they are considered at all, under the control of a Protestant. This is the view taken of the order by the whole Ultramontane Press, and it has been followed up by a letter from the Minister of Public Worship, Herr Muller, to Dr. Kremenz, Bishop of Ermland, in which he is understood by Catholics to declare that the State will still treat as Catholics any persons inhibited for rejecting the Infallibility dogma, will decline in the case of all whom it pays to enforce even disciplinary punishment, will even—as has since happened, in the case of Father Kraminski, excommunicated by the Bishop of Breslau—restore a dissident to the possession of his cure. Moreover, Prince Bismark is actively supporting Dr. Dollinger in Munich, where the Doctor, though excommunicated and, indeed, at the head of a schism, has just been elected Rector of the University by the votes of 54 Professors to 6, and where it is still doubtful whether Count Bray will not be upset by the Liberal Prince Hohenlohe. Clearly the idea at the bottom of all these acts, the only one by which we can explain this otherwise needless readiness to arouse powerful foes, is that the mighty Chancellor hopes by withdrawing all State pressure in favour of the Ultramontane cause to see a separatist Catholic Church spring up in Germany into vigorous life.

It is very difficult, indeed impossible, for an outside observer to decide impartially as to the chances of Prince Bismark's success in this immense attempt to act in a region which one would have supposed to be beyond the sphere of his genius, but it is possible to describe the forces working for and against him. In the first place, unless the Church should resolve on the desperate step of an alliance with the democracy, which, though not impossible, is unlikely, physical force is altogether on the Chancellor's side. The Hohenzollerns throughout their history have never yet lost a battle with Rome, and though recent changes diminish, they have not seriously impaired their strength. The Catholics in Germany are not more than a third in number of the Protestants, and even of the former probably not one per cent. could at present be seduced to disloyalty by any pressure whatever, whether it affected this life or that which is to come. Then there can be no doubt, again, that separation has received a certain impulse from the events of the war; that the German Catholic frets, as the English Catholic once fretted, under the sway of a power controlled, inspired, and guided mainly by the Italian brain. A desire for the unity and independence of Germany in all things may very well be prevalent among her people, even Catholics, who never entirely escape the influence of an atmosphere of free thought. That the curious class of learned men, part professors, part divines, part functionaries of the State, which teaches Catholicism in the Universities is prepared or half prepared for schism may be taken to be proved by the Munich example, and is admitted by impartial authorities like Mr. Dalgairns, and their authority is necessarily very great. But on the other hand, the Episcopate is as yet unanimously with Rome, and the Episcopate in a Catholic Church of any sort is a necessity; the secular clergy are with her, it is believed, in the proportion of eighteen to one, though this is not so certain; and there is no proof in the hands of foreigners of the opinions of the masses of the laity. The educated cannot build a Church by themselves which shall be more than a sect, and we see no reason why a Polish or Bavarian peasant should be greatly moved by the formal proclamation of a dogma which he has always implicitly acknowledged, which his priest approves, and which is only condemned by a Government he does not accept with all his heart. Of course, if the Wittelsbachs also condemn it, that will make a difference to the Bavarian; but there is a solid impenetrable mass of convinced Catholicism down there which it will be hard, we should say impossible, to move from the ancient ways. Prince Bismark knows his people, and may be assured of support as yet unseen, and very fierce religious differences have not prevented German unity; but if he fails he will have run an immense risk, that of introducing into his new Empire the element of religious hostility, of creating in Parliament, in Poland, in Bavaria, in all the Latin Courts of Europe, a party which cannot help desiring ill to his great structure. The State of late years has won many battles with the Church, but if it forces the Church, as in Spain, Poland, Scotland, rural Belgium, Ireland, and Naples, to identify itself with the democracy, victory will have been purchased, from the Bismark point of view, at a tremendous price.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEMORANDA.

THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.

The presence of the Canadians at this meeting, and the desire universally felt to make them welcome, connects itself closely with the presence of our other visitors from Belgium. The latter have been *fêted* by their numerous friends, they have come determined to be pleased, and are, it is said, the bearers of an official invitation to English Volunteers to pay them a visit next year at Ghent. This proposal, if acted upon, will of course lead to a return invitation to the Belgians of 1873, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Without entering upon the question how far international courtesies may usefully and judiciously be carried, there is one point which, as regards the meetings at Wimbledon, ought to be borne in mind. Competitors like the Canadians enter for our own prizes, shoot with our own weapons, and conform in all respects to camp regulations; but the Belgian weapons are different, and the arrangements for their matches are made and the rules and regulations drawn up, independently of the association, by the Anglo-Belgian Reception and Prize Fund Committee. It may deserve consideration, on the occasion of any future visits to Wimbledon by foreign competitors, whether such arrangements as are made should not be made exclusively by authority.

On July 22, the principal prizes won at Wimbledon during the previous fortnight were distributed in front of the grand stand by the Princess Louise. A dais under a pretty marquee was erected for the Princess and her suite opposite the centre of the grand stand, facing which the handsome trophies, challenge cups, and other prizes were effectively displayed. The prize-winners, in full uniform, were paraded to the left of the marquee, and were called to the front by Lord Ducie, who did not, however, follow the custom of Lord Elcho and explain the prizes, and introduce the winners. This made the spectacle less interesting than usual. One of the first inquiries on such an occasion is, "Who is who?" and in future it would be well to have a list of the winners, their scores, and the value of their prizes printed for distribution. As it was, speculation was rife as to the identity of some of the winners, and applause was often given under a misapprehension. The English Eight, the Winchester Boys, the Canadians, and Ensign Humphry, the Queen's Prizeman, were loudly cheered, and the Canadians seemed particularly pleased at the attention shown to them by the Princess, and with the hearty reception given to them by the public generally. Each of them was presented with a little badge as a souvenir of his visit to Wimbledon. Though the weather threatened to be unpropitious, the grand stand and enclosures were well filled. The ladies were clad in the lightest of summer attire, and the gay uniforms and flags, bunting and scarlet cloth, made an unusually pretty sight. It was close to 5 o'clock before any signs of the commencement of the review were visible. The clouds which had gradually crept over the blue sky were dropping lower and lower, and by the time the troops were ready to commence the rain began to fall. Frequenters of the camp know full well that "it never rains but it pours" at Wimbledon, and the rain on July 22 was of the old character. For about half an hour the storm was more or less violent, and when at last the sun broke forth again the plateau was covered with a thin sheet of water. The rain, however, soon sank, and then the ground, the troops, and the spectators began to steam as if they had been drenched with the water, and this and the smoke which hung on the ground interfered somewhat to mar the spectacle. The review was continued without interruption, and the spectators were rewarded with unlimited noise and smoke, which lasted for nearly two hours. The troops were divided into an attacking and defending force, and a mimic battle was gone through. The former force was made up of three brigades, the first of them being composed of the 4th, 15th, 50th, and 90th Regiments of the Line. The second and third were brigades of Volunteers, and attached to this division, which was commanded by Major-General Lysons, were the 12th Lancers, E Battery, Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and the A Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery. The other division represented a defending force, and consisted of the 10th Hussars and four brigades of Volunteers, under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. General Airey held the chief command, the reviewing officer being his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, the Duke, with Earl Spencer, K.G., attended by a brilliant suite, rode to the saluting point facing the grand stand, and the march-past commenced. The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorn occupied the royal box. After the regular troops had marched past, the Volunteers followed, led by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Arthur, in the uniform of hon. colonel of the London Irish, acting as aide. The drenching rain made some of the Volunteers look rather unhappy, but they mostly looked tolerably smart. The St. George's appeared rather woe-begone in their new astrachan busbies; it seemed as if the rain had washed the dye out and it had trickled down their faces. Altogether there were about 8000 Volunteers and 3500 Regulars on the ground. When the crowd began to disperse, the main thoroughfares of the camp were quickly turned into Sloughs of Despond and ladies and gentlemen were in a deplorable plight. The crowd, finding little to amuse them in the camp, and being wet, soon started for town, and there were fewer people in the camp after dusk than usual on a review night.—*Home News.*

SURPLUS BISHOPS.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—It may be interesting to some of your readers, and it is very distressing to a good many others, to know that there are at least fourteen men now permanently settled in England sporting the title of "Bishop." Some of them act as suffragans to the Bishops "at Home," some are comfortably settled in quiet resting places, and some are still on the look out for pleasant and well-endowed "retreats."

The average tenure of office—it is simply absurd to define it otherwise—is 11 years. I daresay it would be easy to find out exactly what portions of these 11 years were spent in going from, returning to, and remaining for a time in England. Of one Bishop it is affirmed that out of the 11 years between his consecration and resignation not more than half that time was actually spent in his diocese. To beg he was not ashamed, for he devoted 14 months here at home to that excellent purpose. But, Sir, my object is not to expose individuals or the class, but to call the attention of those it most concerns to the scandalous abuse of the holy office of a Bishop. We have already two Bishops of Colombo now dwelling among us, and a third is advertised as about to be set apart for that diocese. The two are in good health—at least, we hope so—and they are enjoying preferment in the Church at home, and probably are as eager as the devoted disciple of Loyola, just alluded to for something "ever better and better;" and here it may be stated, in proof of the kind of estimate that is formed of this new "article of colonial produce," that within four or five years of the return of this venerable Bishop he has had four pieces of preferment, "onwards, upwards, ——."

Now, would it not be well to pause before consecrating another Bishop of Colombo, or, indeed, a Bishop of any other diocese out of England? We clergy frequently get an answer from our candidates for confirmation that may be a useful parable to those who have the making of these Bishops. "What are your views of 'Justification'?" —Please, sir, my views are the same as Miss Smith's." It is quite clear that two Bishops have had the same views, and the third probably will take the same line.

"Bishops retired from business," and Bishops home for their holidays and very long vacations must, however, be kept separate in our censure. Let them come to recruit, and refresh, and get fresh life, physical and spiritual, by all means, but unless some check be put on the present practice of "coming home to beg for their dioceses," the scandal will soon be as great.

Who appoints these devoted men? For the most zealous, the most evangelical selections have apparently "turned tail" the quickest, and run away home the fastest.

Now, Sir, I am only one of many who are dreading the results of the present system of Colonial Bishops. If it is a new way of making Suffragan Bishops for English dioceses, then it is an abominable shuffle. If it is a means of tempting men to lend themselves for a time and for a purpose to an Episcopalian sham, then the sooner the whole system falls to the ground the better for the Episcopal Church in England and for the Church of England in the colonies. In conclusion, I desire to state that I am not writing against the men, but the system which demoralizes them. Many—all, perhaps, may be in their life and conduct worthy patterns for us, their brethren of "the inferior clergy," but that such men as the last two Bishops of Colombo should have been thus victimized makes us as their admirers grieve that such traps are set to catch and dim the light of such sunbeams.

AQUATICS.

(From the Sydney Mail.)

Following the example set by the Balmain Regatta Committee, the promoters of the Tasmanian regatta, to be held there on Tuesday, January 30, 1872, in commemoration of the anniversary of Tasman's discovery of that island, have placed a gig race on their programme, with a prize of 100 sovereigns, and a second prize of 20 sovereigns provided three crews enter. The boats to be pulled in must be string test, but there is no restriction as to length. The crews are to be bona fide amateurs, no one earning his living by manual labour being eligible to enter. The entrance fee has been fixed at 4 guineas; and in order to give crews from Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and New Zealand, an opportunity of competing, the committee have sent advertisements explaining the rules under which the race is to be pulled, to the leading daily journals in each colony. The regatta does not take place for four months; and, as there is ample time for training, it is to be hoped that the prize will not be left to the colony giving it, without a struggle by the others. The matter has been taken up by the Sydney Rowing Club with every promise of a crew being formed and sent down. The directors of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company have, we understand, generously offered to convey crews at a single fare for the double journey from Melbourne and Sydney, to which ports their steamers trade, and we have no doubt that, if applied to, the company whose steamers run to Brisbane and New Zealand will do the same. It has been suggested that some of our best pullers, who are engaged in offices might not be able to obtain the necessary leave of absence, and consequently we would have to choose an inferior crew; but we scarcely think that any employer —unless, indeed, his business required the close attention of his employés — would object to give a fortnight's holiday for such an occasion as the one in question.

Three rowing clubs, established at Melbourne, held their annual meetings last week. The following abstracts of their reports are taken from the *Australasian*. The Albert Club property consists of two four-oar gigs, two clinker sculling boats, and one outrigger sculling boat, all of which are in very fair condition. The total receipts for the year have been £69 8s. 6d., and the expenditure £68 3s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £1 5s. 1d.

The Banks' Rowing Club meeting took place at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday evening. From the committee's report it would appear that the affairs of the club are in a most flourishing condition. The receipts for the past year amounted to £137 16s. 11d., and the expenditure to £86 3s., leaving a balance in hand of £51 13s. 11d. The club is certainly free from that impecuniosity which seems to be the chronic condition of most sporting associations. The property of the club includes two four-oared gigs, two pair-oared boats, and four sculling-boats.

The Warehousemen's Rowing Club held their meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. G. Stevenson, president, occupied the chair. About forty members were present. The secretary read the annual report for the third season and balance-sheet, which showed that the club was in a very prosperous condition, holding about £200 worth of property and a balance in favour of the club of £60 4s. 10d. The number of members for the past season was over sixty, and for the coming season a large increase to that number was expected.

The Sydney University crew had better commence getting into shape if they intend to reverse the result of last year's contest with their Melbourne competitors. That match was lost through holding the latter too cheap, and neglecting the careful preparation which their rivals underwent then and are now. We saw two crews belonging to the Melbourne University Club practising on the Yarra about a fortnight since; and hearing that from them the representative crew would be selected, took a quiet pull up the river to "make a note on't." As regards style we did not see anything like that of an ordinary Sydney crew, the action of the Melbourne men being altogether more stiff and constrained, reminding us a good deal of that of a learned professor who formerly took high rank in the rowing world. They got their boat through the water faster than we expected, and kept up the pace as if distance was not a matter of the slightest moment.

A scullers' match for £10 aside, was made on Tuesday between Tim Sheban and Harry Holmes, to come off on next Saturday week. The men put down £2 each to bind the match. The course is to be from the bridge round Goat Island and back,—Sheban pulling Tim Whiffler and Holmes the Barb.

At present there are only two crews training for the gig race in the Balmain Regatta. One is the famous river crew, and the other consists of C. Deloitte (bow), P. J. Clark (No. 2), R. A. Clark (No. 3), and M. A. H. Fitzhardinge (stroke). The latter were out for the first time on Tuesday, and appeared to pull well together.

Telegraphic blunders are very often a source of infinite amusement. We can pardon them upon such a line as the Indo-European, but what excuse can be made for the Atlantic Cable conveying a message that the Sultan's yacht Olive had defeated the Livonia in the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup match, when in reality the victor was Mr. Sutton's Aline. Mr. Ashbury must certainly feel disappointed that Ratsey has failed in his effort to engraft the shallow American model upon the deep-keeled English, but we can hardly accept as true a telegram which has appeared in the Californian papers, stating that the Livonia was not going to race for the "World's Cup," and that the Cambria would again be commissioned for that purpose. The race in which the Livonia sustained her latest and greatest defeat, was sailed on August 5, and is thus described by the *Times*:—

The Challenge Cup, the gift of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for all American and British schooners and yawls, of 100 tons and upwards. Yawls to have half their tonnage added. Course: From Cowes round the Light vessel on the Shambles, and back round the Nab. All yachts to be measured by a person appointed by the sailing committee of the R.Y.S., according to Thames measurement. Time allowance, 12 seconds per ton. No restriction as to hands, canvas, or boats; in other respects the R. Y. S. sailing regulations to be adhered to. Three to start or no race. To start at 1 p.m. Station: No. 1 next the Castle.

	Tons.		Tons.
Gwendolin, Mr. Ewing	182	Harlequin, Col. Markham	105
Egeria, Mr. Mulholland	152	Livonia, Mr. J. Ashbury	265
Shark, Duke of Rutland	201		
Aline, Mr. R. Sutton	215		

When the five minutes preparatory gun was fired the Livonia and Aline were in their positions with all lower sails set, but the Egeria's canvas was only partly up, and she was not, of course, in position. Before the second gun was fired the Egeria hoisted a flag in her rigging as a signal of a protest of some kind from her owner, but as the appointed time for the race to commence was past, the starting gun was fired, and the Livonia and Aline started by themselves.

The Livonia passed out through the Needles passage about a quarter-of-a-mile ahead of and to windward of the Aline. Outside the Needle Rocks the yachts found a heavy swell, in which the old Aline showed much better form than the new Livonia, and overhauled her rapidly. The Aline eventually sailed through the Livonia's lee. The sea and wind increasing, both vessels now sent down their maintopsails, and housed maintopmasts. At 4h. 20m. p.m. the Livonia went about off Durlstone Head, followed by the Aline on her weather quarter, both heading north-north-west on to windward of St. Alban's Head. At 5h. 17m. the Livonia tacked under the high land, and when standing out on the starboard tack she met the Aline, which went under her lee bow. The Shambles Lightship was eventually rounded by the Aline at 6h. 18m. and by the Livonia at 6h. 19m. Directly they were round booms were gybed over to their starboard quarters as they commenced a nearly dead run for St. Catherine's; course E. by S. Square sails and square topsails were got up, and, with the young flood under them, they tore along at the rate of a good 12 knots. At 7h. p.m., about two miles to the westward of St. Alban's Head, the Aline carried away her squaresail yard, but as the wind now veered in to about north the sail was not wanted again, and the Livonia got her square-sails in. At 9h. p.m. the Needles red light was abeam of the two yachts, the Livonia running very evenly. The wind freshened from the W.N.W., the Livonia logging 12½ knots. The Aline's captain seeing the Livonia was now leaving his craft in the strengthening wind made an attempt to "goose wing" his ship's canvas, but the foresail refused to keep over to windward. The Nab Lightship was luffed round by the Livonia at 11h. 4m. p.m., and by the Aline at 11h. 7m. 30s. p.m. From the Nab they commenced beating in for Cowes Roads against a head wind and lee tide, both commencing with short boards, and the Livonia now tacking each time on the Aline's weather. The latter, however, was the best of the two at this kind of work, and the oftener she put the Livonia about the more she gained upon her, the new crack being terribly slow in staying. The flagboat in Cowes Roads was eventually passed by the Aline at 1 hour 45 minutes a.m., and the Livonia at 1 hour 46 minutes 30 seconds a.m. The course was most undoubtedly sailed over very rapidly, but as the Aline was about three minutes behind the Livonia at the start, and arrived in at the finish of the race a minute and a half ahead of her, it must be admitted that Mr. Ashbury's new schooner does not yet sail so fast as it may be presumed he had every apparent reason on his side to expect she would. The yachts carried the ebb tide with them down from Cowes Roads to the Shambles Lightship, and had the flood with them on their run back from the Shambles to the Nab Lightship. Many of the new American clippers met at the Cape May Regatta on July 5. The matches were sailed under the new time allowance scale of the New York Yacht Club. The new mode is as follows:—the areas of three sections, from the water line to the intersections of outer planking with keel, in the case of each yacht, one taken amidships, another equi-distant therefrom to the stem, and the third equi-distant therefrom to the stern, shall be measured and determined in square feet. The cubical contents of the immersion shall then be calculated by multiplying the sum of the areas of the three sections by one-fourth of the length on water line in feet and decimals, which shall, for the purpose of this measurement, be deemed the displacement of the yacht. The cube roots of the displacements shall be deemed the basis of comparative allowances of time.

In order to apply the bases of measurement, as above, to the sliding scale of allowances, graduated according to time of making race, hitherto in use by the Club (but for no other purpose), the cube roots of the displacements shall in all cases be multiplied by 100, thus forming the apportionments of the several yachts. The annexed table shows how it works:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Length on water line.	Displacement, cubit feet = D.	Appor'ment = cube root of D. Multiplied by 100	Allowance of time to be added (or subtracted) from actual time. Race five hours.	Race in six and a half hours.	Race in eight hours.
				M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Sappho	119.33	7,747	1,976	7 11.1	4 09.1	2 28.5
Dauntless	116.50	7,124	1,924	6 21.6	3 49.5	2 11.4
Rambler	105.00	5,909	1,808	4 43.4	2 45.2	1 38.6
Alarm	105.60	5,831	1,806	4 41.5	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Wanderer	106.84	5,346	1,749	3 51.1	2 17.6	1 [illegible]
Columbia	98.33	4,861	1,694	3 06.2	1 48.5	0 [illegible]
Palmer	98.50	4,564	1,659	2 32.6	1 29.0	0 52.5
Madeleine	91.00	3,824	1,564	1 02.7	0 36.5	0 21.1
Tarolinta	97.16	3,629	1,536	0 35.3	0 20.5	0 11.9
Tidal Wave	85.80	3,269	1,484	— 0 16.6	— 0 0.93	— [illegible]
Idler	85.10	2,932	1,431	— 1 15.9	— 0 40.7	— 0 24.2
Halcyon	79.60	2,864	1,420	— 1 28.0	— 0 47.2	— [illegible]
Madgie	96.25	2,774	1,405	— 1 44.5	— 0 56.1	— [illegible]
Fleur de Lis	73.84	2,630	1,370	— 2 13.9	— 1 18.0	— 0 [illegible]
Magic	80.00	2,492	1,356	— 2 28.3	— 1 26.4	— 0 [illegible]
Foam	75.66	2,496	1,357	— 2 27.3	— 1 25.8	— 0 [illegible]
Eva	67.83	[illegible]	1,287	— 3 [illegible]	— 1 57.2	— 1 11.4
Sprite	65.00	2,200	1,300	— 3 32.0	— 2 02.0	— 1 14.0
Alice	73.00	1,800	1,218	— 5 21.5	— 3 06.1	— 1 52.8
Jessie	52.25	800	930	—12 55.2	— 6 39.0	— 4 27.9
Sunshine	43.75	—	—	—	—	—

SLOOPS.

Name.	Length on water line.	Displacement, Cubic feet = D	Apport'nment = Cube root of D, multiplied by 100	Allowance of time to be added (or subtracted) from actual time. Race in five hours.	Race in six and a half hours.	Race in eight hours.
				M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Gracie	58.25	1,473	1,158	— 7 14.4	— 4 13.4	— 2 32.9
Addie	55.82	1,099	1,032	— 9 21.6	— 5 46.3	— 3 39.6
Mary	54.00	762	913	—13 18.3	— 7 43.7	— 4 35.9
Sadie	48.80	875	956	—11 58.1	— 6 53.4	— 4 10.2
Vixen	44.00	707	891	—14 12.6	— 8 13.3	— 4 58.4
Kate	48.00	634	866	—14 47.8	— 8 33.5	— 5 10.7
West Wind	44.00	—	—	—	—	—
Josie	48.58	350	705	—19 24.1	—12 03.5	— 7 17.3
Kaiser Wilhelm I.	38.75	348	700	—21 12.0	—12 08.9	— 7 20.0
Restless	37.84	333	692	—22 29.4	—13 03.8	— 7 48.7
Breeze	43.00	505	796	—17 50.1	—10 19.5	— 6 13.1
Ariadne	42.10	558	824	—16 27.0	—11 40.4	— 7 00.2
Vindex	55.84	1,516	1,140	— 7 01.2	— 4 05.7	— 2 27.4
Blue Wing	50.84	1,189	1,059	— 9 06.8	— 5 17.5	— 3 09.6
Peerless	58.00	1,148	1,047	—	—	—

The yachts started with a light W.N.W. breeze, or nearly dead ahead. The Rambler was the first to cross the line, followed shortly after by the Sappho and Palmer. The Columbia, while tacking, was forced to go in stays instead of jibbing, and gave her the leeward position of the fleet. The Dauntless was a few minutes behind the Columbia, followed by the Eva, Tidal Wave, Madgie, Wanderer, Madeleine, and Alarm. The Vindex, new iron yacht, led the sloops, followed by the Daphne and Gracie. The Rambler was to windward of Columbia, and instead of steering her course forced Columbia to keep away. Rear-Commodore Osgood, finding she still kept on these tactics, paid off and then hauled up so as to clear her stern. The Columbia lost a good five minutes by this manœuvre, and Rambler apparently dropped out of the race. Dreadnaught, who however was not entered, kept lead of the fleet. Columbia drew up and passed Dauntless at 11.30, and went after Sappho. The Wanderer now began to haul up on Columbia, and the Tidal Wave lay to windward of the Sappho, with the Dauntless in her wake. The Alarm followed after the Madgie, and brought up the rear of the fleet. At noon the Wanderer had passed to leeward of the Dreadnaught and Sappho, and was on a line with the Tidal Wave and Columbia. The Vindex and Gracie were away to windward, making hard fight.

Madgie was overhauling the Dreadnaught, and Eva led the Dauntless. The Palmer abreast of Dauntless, but half a mile to windward, with Madeleine in her wake. The Sunshine brought up the rear, in company with the Alarm. The Columbia was to the leeward of the Wanderer, and nearly covered by her enormous spread of canvas, when her captain hauled up a couple of points, stole up to windward, and took Wanderer's wind. The wind fell off considerably about this time, and the fleet were nearly becalmed. The Gracie leading boat, with the Daphne a little to windward. Columbia followed Gracie, with Tidal Wave, Vindex, and Sappho to windward.

About 1 p.m., a breeze sprang up from the west-south-west, and catching the sloops helped them on. The Columbia, as she caught the breeze, started off with the Dauntless in her wake, Wanderer and Madeleine laying off to leeward. About this time the attention of the fleet was directed to the Rambler, who was some five miles to leeward, but had got a rattling breeze, and was heading down toward the lightship when everybody thought she had started for home. The wind now settled steady, Columbia doing remarkably well. Rambler was in as good a position as any in the fleet, and it looked a pretty close thing which would round the lightship first. The Dauntless had by this time beaten the Wanderer and Madeleine. Rambler succeeded in rounding the lightship first, followed by the Gracie. Sappho next, to windward of Columbia, followed her very closely. Gracie, Dauntless, and Vindex close behind, followed by Palmer, Daphne, Tidal Wave and Wanderer yachts now started off dead before the wind wing and wing. Columbia soon overhauled Gracie and Sappho, and commenced drawing on the Rambler. Wanderer picking up a little, and drawing on Dauntless. The Rambler rounded the Mischief at 2.40, and hauled up close on the wind. The Sappho and Columbia at 2.44.45, the latter to leeward. The Gracie at 2.55.10, followed by Dauntless at 2.46.40, Madeleine at 2.48.45. Vindex some fifteen seconds later, Daphne at 2.50.10, Tidal Wave at 2.53.10, and the Wanderer at 2.53.25. The Columbia hauled up on the wind, Sappho followed close after, but finding she would not wind, she put off to leeward. Columbia at 3.30 was a quarter of a mile to windward of her. The race now lay between the Columbia, Sappho, and Madeleine. The Sappho was down to leeward, not holding so good a wind as the Columbia, and was getting faster through the water. The Dauntless followed after the Columbia, with the Madeleine next. The latter boat had a very good chance of winning, as she did not cross the line until after the Columbia, who also had to give her time. The Gracie was still leading the sloops, and doing very well. The Wanderer and Tidal Wave were close together, striving hard for the lead. The wind held up tolerably well, and looked like lasting. Coming home, the breeze freshened every minute, and with a smooth sea the yachts skimmed along at a lively pace. The Sappho had the lead, a very close thing between her and the Columbia. The Rambler had dropped considerably astern, and was followed close by the Dauntless. The three foremost yachts were sailing right into a stiff breeze, and as the Sappho caught it, her topmasts bending like sticks before the puff, certainly sailed faster than she ever went before.

Columbia did not catch the breeze soon enough, and was evidently losing ground. The Dauntless was doing very well, following the Columbia. The Sappho ran right away, passing the stake-boat some five minutes ahead of the Columbia. The Dauntless followed about two minutes later. The following is

THE TIME:

Names.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Lightship. H.	M.	S.	Finish. H.	M.	S.
Sappho	10	45	36	1	55	40	4	49	00
Dauntless	10	48	15	1	57	05	4	58	27
Rambler	10	45	00	1	53	00	5	05	00
Alarm	10	51	52	2	14	33	5	22	53
Wanderer	10	50	10	2	02	58	5	12	50
Columbia	10	45	12	1	56	17	4	56	10
Palmer	10	47	05	2	05	57	5	08	50
Madeleine	10	52	51	1	59	29	5	07	28
Tidal Wave	10	50	41	2	00	54	5	11	01
Madgie	10	56	12	2	15	54	5	33	12
Eva	10	51	52	2	10	02	5	20	45
Sunshine	11	06	07	2	21	39	..	..	..
Gracie	10	50	35	1	55	24	5	15	31
Daphne	10	47	00	2	01	15	5	28	45
Vindex	10	51	43	1	57	25	5	19	08

The judges decided that the Sappho has won the sweepstakes and schooner prizes, and the Gracie the sloop prizes. Rear-Commodore Osgood entered a protest on behalf of the Columbia, on grounds that the Sappho had violated the rules of shifting her ballast within forty-eight hours of the time of race. Mr. Osgood afterwards withdrew his protest on request of several friends, although he had the right by rule on his side.

Want of space compels us to defer some very interesting English matches until next week.

Who and what is a bona fide amateur, is a question that is always being asked, and never answered satisfactorily. The following letter on the subject, signed "J. H. Hood," appears in last Saturday's *Australasian*:—

"By the April mail I wrote to Mr. G. Morrison, a gentleman who is looked upon by all rowing men in England as one of the best authorities on aquatics, and submitted for his opinion two of the points that arose in the dispute over the last race for the Gardiner cup. The questions put were: 1. 'Is the son of a boat-letter, who attends school during the day, who is not paid by his father or engaged by him, but who at odd times, when not at school, assists at his father's boats, qualified to compete as an amateur, there being no express rule in force here upon the point?' and 2. 'If, after a race, money be collected amongst the people on board the umpire's steamer, and handed over to the winner, who accepts it, would that man be qualified to row as an amateur, there being here no express rule upon the point?'

"Both these questions were answered by our committee in the affirmative. Last Tuesday, I received Mr. Morrison's answer. After explaining that he had consulted the editor of *Land and Water*, whom he calls "one of the best authorities in England on these matters," Mr. Morrison says:

"'It is a difficult matter even in England to define exactly who is and who is not an amateur, but I think that without doubt, in both the cases you mention, the competitor would be considered a waterman, and would not therefore be allowed to enter in amateur races. This is my opinion, and it is applicable to both cases.

"'The editor of *Land and Water* thinks that in case No. 1 (that of the son of a boatbuilder who works occasionally for his father), there is no doubt that the man is a waterman, and could not enter as an amateur.

"'In case No. 2 (that of a man who accepts money collected on board an umpire's boat), he also thinks that in England he would, without doubt, be considered a waterman and not an amateur, but he thinks it possible that local custom may perhaps modify the rule.

"'Certainly there is no doubt that at the best regattas, like Henley, neither would be allowed to row in amateur races; but there are a great many small regattas which have great difficulty in getting a sufficient number of entries at all, and in these it is possible that No. 2 might be allowed to enter. The committees, however, of these regattas are, as a rule, composed of men who know nothing whatever about rowing, and consequently their decision would not command any respect in the rowing world generally. In England we should certainly consider any man a waterman who gets his living by obtaining money, not merely by his skill in rowing, but by any other means connected with rowing. The essence of our definition is the obtaining money, and I think that there is no doubt that this would apply to No. 2. In England no one but a waterman would take money collected on board a steamer, and I should never hesitate for a moment to disqualify him for amateur races.'

"Any comment from me would be superfluous. Rowing men will now be well able to form a correct opinion [illegible] the merits of the dispute, but apart entirely from [illegible] Mr. Morrison's letter is of the utmost value to those [illegible] interest of rowing."

MAITLAND MARKETS.

Friday, October 6.—About an average amount of business has been done in these markets this week, and quotations for the several descriptions of merchandise remain for the most part unaltered. Teas continue dull of sale, the stocks being well up at present. Sugars are beginning to come in in considerable quantities from the neighbouring rivers, and it is confidently expected that should the next season be propitious, consignments to a large extent will be forwarded to different parts for disposal. There is not much doing in the flour market at present, the tendency being to easier prices. Maize: The quantity forwarded has not been more than equal to requirements; prices, however, have not advanced as compared with last week. Leaf tobacco continues to be very scarce, and the prices given below could readily be realized for really good samples. Fat Cattle: The supply this week has been about equal to requirements, and satisfactory prices realized. Quotations—say from 16s to 18s per 100 lbs. Store Cattle: The demand continues brisk at from—bullocks £3 to £3 13s per head, cows £2 2s 6d to £2 12s 6d. Fat Sheep: The supply has been more than equal to trade requirements. Quotations—from 10s to 12s each. Store Sheep continue to be enquired for, but intending purchasers decline yet to submit to vendors' prices. Tea: £6 15s to £10 10s per chest, £3 7s 6d to £5 5s per half-chest. Sugar: Ration £31 to £33 10s, Mauritius £33 to £34, counters £35 to £37, Company's pieces £44, crystals £45 to £47, snowdrop £54, loaf £60 per ton. Coffee, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb. Oilmen's Stores: Bottled fruits 12s per dozen, English jams (1-lb. tins) 11s, colonial ditto 7s 6d to 7s 9d, sardines (½-tins) 12s 6d, lobsters 10s, oysters 11s 6d, salmon 14s, pickles (quarts) 16s per dozen; currants 7d to 8d, raisins 7d to 8½d per lb.; salad oil 7s 6d and 15s, Lea and Perrins' sauces 13s and 25s, per dozen; vinegar, 10d per quart; mustard 11d to 1s 3d, pepper 8d to 1s per lb; wheat, none in the market; flour, best Adelaide, £15 15s, local £14 10s per ton; bran £5 10s to £6; pollard £6 to £6 10s; hay (lucerne) £3 5s to £4, (oaten) £3 to £4 per ton; straw, £1 11s to £1 per ton, 7s 6d per load; green lucerne, 5s per load; green barley, 10d to 1s per dozen bundles; maize, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per bushel; maize meal, 11s to 12s per 100 lbs. Spirits: Martell's brandy, 22s per gallon, 48s per case; Hennessy's, 22s per gallon, 48s per case; rum, 20s per gallon; gin, 34s per case, 56s full contents; old tom, 38s per case; whisky, 36s per case; colonial wine, 10s to 30s per dozen. Ales: (English), £8 to £9 per hogshead, 9s to 12s 6d per dozen; porter, 10s to 12s per dozen; ale (colonial), 1s 6d per gallon. Poultry: Geese, 5s 6d per pair wholesale, 7s per pair retail; ducks, 3s per pair wholesale, 4s per pair retail; fowls, 2s 6d per pair wholesale, 3s per pair retail; turkey cocks, 14s per pair wholesale, 14s per pair retail; turkey hens, 10s per pair wholesale, 12s per pair retail. Fruit: Apples, 12s 6d to 14s 6d per case wholesale, 9d to 2s per dozen retail; oranges 2d to 4d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 9d per dozen retail; lemons, 4d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 7d to 9d per dozen retail; bananas, 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 2d to 2½d each retail; loquats, 3d per pint wholesale, 5d per pint retail. Vegetables: Potatoes, £3 to £4 per ton wholesale, 5s per cwt. retail; onions, 18s to 21s per cwt. wholesale, 3½d to 4d per lb. retail; parsnips, 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail; cabbages, 2s 6d to 3s per dozen wholesale, 3d to 4d each retail; cauliflowers, 3s 6d to 4s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 5d each retail; turnips, 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail; pumpkins, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen wholesale, 3d to 4d each retail; carrots, 2s per dozen bunches wholesale, 3d per bunch retail; asparagus, 6d per bundle retail; peas, 1s 4d per peck retail; broad beans, 1s per peck retail. Butchers' Meat: Beef, 16s to 18s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 3½d to 5d per lb. retail; mutton, 1½d per lb. wholesale, 2d to 6d per lb. retail; lamb, 6s per quarter retail; veal, 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d per lb. retail; pork, 3½d per lb. wholesale, 5d per lb. retail; salt beef, per 100 lbs. 14s to 15s. Farm and Dairy Produce: Butter, 10d per lb. wholesale, 1s per lb. retail; eggs, 6d per dozen wholesale, 8d per dozen retail; English cheese, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb. wholesale, 1s 7d to 1s 9d retail; colonial cheese, 9d to 9d per lb. wholesale, 4d to 6d per lb. retail; bacon, 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 9d per lb. retail. Leather: Sydney kip 1s 6d to 2s per lb.; Maitland ditto, 1s 6d to 2s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s to 1s 3d per lb.; Maitland ditto, 10d to 1s per lb.; bag leather, 5s 6d to 6s per side; harness leather, 9d to 1s per lb.; calfskins, 3s 6d to 5s per lb.; French calfskins, 5s to 6s per lb.; basils, 10s to 15s per dozen; hides, 7s 6d to 16s each. Tallow: Mutton, £30 to £33 per ton; beef, £36 to £29 per ton. Candles: Wholesale 5d, retail 6½d to 6d per lb. Tobacco: American, 4s to 6s per lb.; colonial, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per lb.; leaf, 7d to 9d per lb.; cigars, £5 to £8 10s per 1000.

Arrival of Lunatics at Newcastle.—By the Thetis (observes a Newcastle journal), which came into port on Friday evening, arrived the first detachment of harmless lunatics, fifty strong. The patients were removed to their new asylum in omnibuses, and their transit was conducted quietly and without excitement. The police were in full force to prevent anything untoward occuring, but fortunately there was no occasion for their services.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, from Manning River. Passengers—Mrs. Coady, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Douglas, Miss Richardson, Messrs. Coady, Creagh, Beaver, and 8 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Balclutha (s.), 262 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 4th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Otto Berliner, James, Howard, Master M'Kenzie, Bedell, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Annie Beaton, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Langford, from Emu Bay (Tasmania) 30th ultimo. C. B. Bond, agent.

Maid of Erin, schooner, 75 tons, Captain Cairns, from Melbourne 23rd ultimo. Captain, agent.

OCTOBER 8.

John Duthie, ship, 1000 tons, Captain Robertson, from the Downs 24th June. Passengers—Mr., Miss, and Master Crasey, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. Berriell. J. Fraser and Co., agents.

Tasso, barque, 264 tons, Captain Heard, returned to port. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Swallow, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Thompson, from Leith (Tasmania) 1st instant. Hardy, agent.

Agnes Jessie, schooner, 180 tons, Captain M'Eachern, from Launceston 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Armistice, barque, 351 tons, Captain Gregory, from Newcastle 5th instant. Captain, agent.

Macedon (s.), Captain Pain, from Melbourne 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. J. C. Harrison and child, Mrs. J. S. Muir, Dr. Perry, Messrs. Bagot, Murphy, J. Matthews, J. Hackett, Madden, H. King, and 36 in the steerage. W. Howard Smith, agent.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Ballina (s.), for Grafton.

R. M. S. Rangoon, for Galle, via Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Charlotte Andrews, for Shanghai; Margaret, for Cleveland Bay; Lion, for New Caledonia; Gem, for Auckland; New England, for Grafton; Balclutha (s.), for Fiji.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 7.

Gem, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Andrews, for Auckland, with original cargo of potatoes from Tasmania.

Lion, barque, 216 tons, Captain Howard, for New Caledonia.

Charlotte Andrews, barque, 356 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Hongkong.

Balclutha (s.), 270 tons, Captain Moore, for Fiji. Passengers—Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Marsh, Hon. Mr. Hewitt, Messrs. Hetherington, A. Wood, C. C. Magendie, C. Forward, Otto Berlinger, Ledell, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 7.

Queen, from Lake Macquarie, with 35,000 shingles; Tim Whiffler, Gorilla, from Lake Macquarie, with 80,000 shingles, 50 sleepers, 10 cwt. fish, 450 bags maize; Tasmania (s.), from Wollongong, with 350 tons coal; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Rebecca, from Newcastle, with 170 tons coal; Mary Jane, from Broken Bay, with 23 tons wood, 3000 shingles; Day Dawn, Terrigal Jack, from Brisbane Water, with 12,000 feet timber, 700 baskets shells; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 70 kegs butter, 25 pigs, 10 calves; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 180 bales wool, 70 bales hay, 1 horse, 12 bundles skins and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 7.

Gorilla, for Manning River; Queen, for Lake Macquarie; Tasmania (s.), for Wollongong; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Rebecca, Waverley, for Newcastle: Day Dawn, Terrigal Jack, Promise, for Brisbane Water; Mary Jane, for Broken Bay; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

Balclutha (s.), from Melbourne: 40 bundles bags, 50 hogsheads beer, 17 colonial ovens, 13 packages, and a quantity of cargo for Fiji.

Annie Beaton, from Tasmania: 108 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond.

OCTOBER 8.

John Duthie, from London: 3 packages, H. C. Brookes; 430 packages, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 36,000 slates, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 101 packages, Curcier and Adet; 87 packages, D. Nichol; 152 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 8 packages, G. Fish; 1142 sash weights, 147 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 562 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 32 packages, W. Allerton; 1 package, J. Sullivan; 5 packages, J. Abrahams; 1 package, C. Moore and Co.; 1 package, C. Greed; 500 packages, Berens and Seligman; 2 packages, Campbell and Co.; 6 packages, L. and E. Hordern; 2 packages, L. Moss; 2 packages, E. Davis; 34 packages, H. Grotte; 2 packages, J. F. Hoile; 2 packages, E. Way; 3 packages, H. Paskins; 3330 packages, Fraser and Co.; 101 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 25 packages, Levick and Co.; 20 packages, Smith, Anderson, and Co.; 11 packages, T. W. Hall; 51 packages, Myers and Solomon; 4 packages, A. Hordern and Sons; 5 packages, Perry, Brothers; 1 package, J. Pemell; 93 bales, John Fairfax and Sons; 1 package, R. Walker; 1 package, Bellby and Scott; 2 packages, A. Elphinston; 4 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Roberts; 2 packages, S. Golding; 5 packages, R. Blair; 15 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 95 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 1 package, S. Mitchell; 18 packages, J. Macintosh; 14 packages, J. Lawler; 9 packages, R. Williams; 9 packages, W. Fallick; 213 packages, Friend and Co.; 57 packages, G. Crane; 138 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 1 package, M. C. Bohrsman; 49 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 25 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 package, Parliamentary Library; 1150 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package, Fussell and Smith; 4 packages, J. Newton; 16 packages, Rourke and Son; 2 packages, J. J. Moore; 5 packages, A. Fowler; 50 packages, J. Taylor; 12 packages, R. Binnie; 1 package, Fitz and French; 10 packages, W. Saber; 40 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 package, T. and J. Skinner; 9 packages, W. C. Capper; 11 packages, J. Hughes; 42 packages, Eastway and Son; 13 packages, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 72 packages, Saddington and Sons; 199 packages, D. H. Davis; 196 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 2 packages, Gedye and M'Crae; 3 bulls, 1 heifer, J. E. Eesworth; 2 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 2 packages, Perkins; 140 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 570 packages, Brown and Co.; 68 packages, R. Gray and Son; 18 packages, Cable and Tickle; 38 packages, J. B. Tickle; 16 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 3 packages, Cowan and Co.; 4 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 149 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 8 packages, Constable and Turner; 58 packages, Keep and Parsons; 200 packages, W. Cary; 20 packages, H. Lindeman; 318 packages, Order.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 169 iron plates, 7 bundles rattans, 104 bales hay, 21 packages tobacco, 5 packages books, 797 bags rice, 43 packages zinc, 20 cases preserved meat, 38 bundles wire, 16 tons salt, 7 boxes gold, 4 packages glassware, 33 casks asphalte, 2 bales cork, 500 cases kerosene oil, 83 packages.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton: 28 packages tea, 4 packages tobacco, 2 packages spirits, 120 bags rice, 1 case perfumery, 1 case ammunition, 1 pocket hops, 23 packages oilstores, 103 bags sugar, 10 bags salt, 2 bales woolpacks, 5 packages drugs, 50 bundles wire, 1020 bags flour, 36 packages hardware, 2 bags seeds, 4 packages leather, 4 packages boots, 6 packages drapery, 244 bags maize, 134 cases fruit, 8 kegs butter, 20 bags bran, 4 empty hogsheads, 6 kegs white lead, 40 axle blocks, 12 wheels, 127 bars 10 bundles iron, 3 bars steel, 28 cart boxes, 89 packages.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 1924 cases fruit, 173 bags maize, 14 bales rags, 6 cases glass, 11 cases provisions, 47 pockets hops, 14 bales rags, 40,000 sovereigns, 55 bags oysters, 27 packages.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane and Maryborough: 19 packages tobacco, 20 packages tea, 5 cases sewing-machines, 37 cases biscuits, 18 coils rope, 77 bags sugar, 9 packages hardware and ironmongery, 239 bags bran, 1 carriage, 2 cases boots, 4 packages provisions, 63 bundles iron, 3 bales cork, 17 casks butter, 275 cases fruit, 1875 bags flour, 13 bags potatoes, 6 horses, 1 cart, 4 cases confectionery, 8 packages drapery, 35 rails, 72 packages.

Charlotte Andrews, for Hongkong: 510 tons coal, Bulli Coal Co.; 100 bags flour, 12 cases wine, Saddington and Sons.

Lion, for New Caledonia: 40 hogsheads rum, 9 hogsheads claret, 12,918 feet timber, 6 cases matches, 16,000 palings, 103 boxes soap, 689 bundles palings, 26 sheep, 2 packages, Montefiore and Montefiore; 205 packages wines, 52 packages fish, 200 bags beans, 100 sheep, 2 tons hay, 26 packages, Curcier and Adet; 4 packages spirits, 3 packages tobacco, W. Livingstone; 2 kegs tobacco, 5 casks rum, 5 bags coffee, E. Molesworth; 20 cases kerosene, 2 cases cigars, Hoffnung and Co.; 60 bags salt, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 3 iron tanks, H. Harper; 10 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 packages, H. S. Bird; 10 cases starch, Meyerfeld and Co.; 50 boxes tea, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 5 cases axes, 10 cases salmon, 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 200 bags flour, 1 case, A. S. Webster; 700 boards, 14 bundles mouldings, Goodlet and Smith.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR CLEVELAND BAY.—By the Margaret, this day, at noon.
FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—By the Jessie Kelly, this day, at noon.
FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Helen, this day, at noon.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 7: Tawera, brig, 232 tons, Captain Bowles, for Tahiti; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane, Maryborough, and Rockhampton; Gem, schooner, 87 tons, Captain Andrews, for Auckland.

The Fire King (s.), crossed the Manning bar at noon on the 6th instant, passed Seal Rocks at 4.40 p.m. on the same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 11 a.m. on the 7th. Had light southerly winds to Seal Rocks, from thence strong S.W. with heavy sea. Cargo: 567 bags maize, 48 bags sugar, 85 bags lime, 66 bags oysters, 17 bags bacon, 1 bag beeswax, 2½ bales wool, 10 coops fowls, 25 cases eggs, 28 pigs, 42 hides, 1 case arrowroot, 72 cedar boards, 1 plough, 2 boats, and sundries. Captain Hersee reports that the Manning River bar is getting very shallow, there only being seven feet of water on it when he left.

The Balclutha (s.) left Melbourne on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m., cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 a.m. on Thursday, passed Cape Howe at 6 p.m. on Friday, and entered Sydney Heads at 8.15 p.m., and berthed alongside the company's wharf at 6 p.m. on Saturday. Experienced heavy S.E. gale, with terrific sea and heavy rain, to Cape Howe, from thence strong S. gale, with terrific squalls. Passed the R. M. S. Rangoon off Bulli at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Aberdeen ship John Duthie, which arrived yesterday from London, has made rather a long passage of 105 days from the land. She sailed from the Downs on the 24th June, clearing the Channel the following day; had very bad N.E. trades, and did not cross the equator until the 28th July, in longitude 30·10 W. The S.E. trades also proved very indifferent. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd September, and from thence to Sydney Heads a succession of violent gales from N.W. to S.W., with tremendous seas, have prevailed. The S.W. Cape of Tasmania was rounded on the 1st instant. Easterly and S.E. gales have been experienced on this coast. An extraordinary phenomenon occurred during a violent storm; a sudden flash of lightning struck the wire main topgallant backstay; the electric fluid passed down the stay, and, on reaching the brass cap on the end of the wire rope, exploded with a loud report, blowing the cap away. The ship for the moment appeared as if on fire, and the crew on the deck were affected with a numbing sensation in their legs.

The Maid of Erin, schooner, sailed from Melbourne, bound to Westport, New Zealand, on the 23rd ultimo, with a general cargo. Had moderate weather until the 26th, when it came on to blow a violent gale from S.E., and the ship was hove-to; on the 27th, at 7.30 p.m., a heavy sea broke on board over the starboard quarter, smashing the bulwarks and stanchions close to the covering board from aft to the fore rigging on the starboard side, drove in the side of the cabin, which was immediately filled with water, and destroying, for the time, the chronometer, charts, &c., and had a second sea come on board the ship would probably have foundered. Under these circumstances Captain Cairns bore up for Sydney, when the gale moderated sufficiently to keep the vessel away.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Rangoon, for Galle, left her moorings at 11 a.m. on Saturday. His Excellency the Earl and Countess of Belmore embarked from Moore's Wharf shortly before that time, and were received on board with manned yards. The steamer cleared the Heads at noon in the face of the southerly gale, which increased in force as the night advanced.

The Agnes Jessie, from Launceston, had to run into Spring Cove on her arrival yesterday.

The barque Armistice, from Newcastle 5th instant, bound to Melbourne with a cargo of coals, had to bear up for Sydney, owing to the heavy southerly gale that has prevailed since Friday.

The ill luck which has of late attended the vessels of the Royal Navy seems to have extended to New Zealand. The *Nelson Colonist* of September 19 says:—"During Saturday evening H.M.S. Basilisk, lying at anchor in our harbour, broke her cable, which is a patent one, and was carried by the tide on to a sand-bank near the lighthouse, where she remained until high water on Sunday morning, when the crew succeeded in getting her off and bringing her back to her former moorings. We are glad to learn that this fine ship received no serious damage, although placed in a very awkward position before the tide rose on Sunday."

Vessel spoken by the John Duthie: August 4, Sarah Grice, from London to Sydney, latitude 2 S., longitude 33·40 W.

The Macedon (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 6th instant; passed Gabo Island at 2 a.m. on Sunday, and entered Sydney Heads at midnight. Experienced strong S.E. winds, with very heavy sea, to Gabo Island, and fresh southerly winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage.

The barque Tasso, hence for Mauritius, returned to port yesterday with loss of nearly all her horse stock. The particulars of the disaster appears in another column.

THE WEATHER.

THE southerly gale which commenced its hardest on Saturday afternoon continued with unabated force up to yesterday morning, attended with very heavy rain and a fearful sea. During yesterday it moderated considerably and the weather partially cleared up, but at 9 p.m. it commenced to rain in heavy showers again, and continued through the night, the wind falling light and shifting to the westward. No wrecks have been reported as yet, but the vessels which have arrived from the southward, by their reports fully illustrate the severity of the weather.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 6.—Rachael Cohen, schooner, M'Arthur, from Melbourne.
October 6.—Thetis (s.), from Sydney.
October 7.—Platypus (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—Chasca, barque, Crockett, for Batavia, with 770 tons coal, 1 case preserved meats, 10 tierces beef, 2 cases butter.
October 6.—Verulam, barque, Whiting, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.
October 7.—A. H. Badger, Leddra, for Auckland, with 410 tons coal, 28 tons coke, 505 bags maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 6.—Alert, Hebe, Clara, Prompt, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 3.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney; Omeo (s.), from Brisbane.

The following vessels were spoken by the Omeo (s.) on her voyage:—On September 6, in Torres Straits, the French barque Muetra, from Callao to Mauritius; wished to be reported. On September 15, passed the Dutch man-of-war Curaçoa off Palm Island (inner route through Torres Straits); and on September 3 passed a barque supposed to be the Antipodes in latitude 16 30 S., and longitude 137·20 E., bound to Port Darwin.—*Argus*, October 4.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

October 2.—Yatala, from London.
October 4.—Ella Gladstone, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October.—William, and Mary King, for Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 7.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
QUEENSLAND.		
Cardwell	Calm. Fine	
Townsville	SW. Fine	
Bowen	SW. Fine	
Mackay	SW. Fine.	
Clermont	NW. Fine	
Waverley	W. Fine	
Nebo	SSW. Fine	
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine	
Hawkwood	SW. Cloudy	
Maryborough	SW. Fine	
Gayndah	SW. Showery	
Roma	SW. Fine	
Brisbane	SW. Fine	
Toowoomba	S. Fine	
Dalby	W. Fine	
N. S. WALES.		
Tenterfield	WSW. Cloudy	W., strong. Cloudy
Casino	W. Fine	E., strong. Fine.
Grafton	Calm. Fine	SW. Raining
Clarence Heads	W. Fine, bar smooth	W. Fine, bar mod.
Glen Innes	W. Fine	W. Squally
Inverell	Calm. Fine	W. Dull
Port Macquarie	W. Fine	N. Cloudy
West Kempsey	SW. Fine	NE. Cloudy
Armidale	SW. Cloudy	W., strong. Stormy
Tamworth	W. Cloudy	W., strong. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	W., strong. Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	W., strong. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	SE. Threatening	NE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	W. Cloudy	W. Fine
Singleton	SW. Cloudy	SW. Showery
Maitland	SW. Dull, like rain	SE., strong. Showery
Port Stephens	SW. Dull, heavy sea	S. Raining hard
Newcastle	SW. Dull, heavy sea	SW. Cloudy, little sea
Barranjuee	SSW., strong. Fine	S. Raining
Windsor	SW. Fine	S. Raining
Sydney	SW. Raining	SW. Raining
South Head	SSW. Showery	SW., strong. Heavy sea
Wollongong	SW. Fine	S., gale. Raining
Kiama	SSW., strong. Like rain	S., strong gale
Jervis Bay	SSW. gale. Heavy sea	S., strong gale
Goulburn	Calm. Raining	S. Raining
Braidwood	NW., strong. Showery	SW. Showery
Araluen	S. Raining	SW. Cloudy
Moruya	SW., gale. Raining	SW., gale. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	SSW., strong. Fine	SSW., gale. Cloudy
Bombala	SW. Raining	S. Raining heavily
Cooma	S. Showery, stormy	S. Stormy.
Eden	SW. Raining	SW., strong. Raining
Gabo Island	S., strong gale. Fog	S., strong. Heavy sea
Yass	W. Dull, like rain	S. Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Dull	S. Raining
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Kiandra	SSE. Dull	SE. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mount Victoria	S. Cloudy	SE. Showery
Bathurst	SSW. Cloudy	SSW. Raining
Carcoar	W. Cloudy, like rain	W. Cloudy
Mudgee	WSW. Cloudy	WSW. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy.	SW. Fine
Merriwa	NE. Cloudy	NW. Cloudy
Wellington	SE. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	S. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Forbes	SW. Cloudy	SW. Cloudy
Grenfell	NE. Cloudy	NE. Cloudy
Young	S. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	SW. Dull	Calm. Dull
Urana	SW. Fine	W. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine, dull	S. Fine
Moulamein	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Balranald	SSE. Fine	SSE. Fine
Euston	SW. Fine.	S. Fine
Wentworth	SSW. Fine	SW. Fine
VICTORIA.		
Melbourne	SSE. Fine	
Queenscliff	SE. Fine	
Cape Schank	ESE. Overcast	
Cape Otway	ESE. Cloudy	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Guichen Bay	SSE. Fine	
Adelaide	S. Cloudy	
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Overcast	

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30·036; Queenscliff, 30·021; Cape Schank, 29·84; Cape Otway, 29·882; Guichen Bay, 30·103; Adelaide, 29·975.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 52°; Queenscliff, 55°; Cape Schank, 55°; Cape Otway 54°; Guichen Bay, 60°; Adelaide 57°.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35' 26" East. 9th September, 1871.
The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

OCTOBER 6, 1871. & CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·559	59·7	51	WNW.	20	2·6	3	0·01	4·5
P.M. 3	·447	63·0	48	W.	27	3·6	10		
" 9	·581	52·0	81	W.	24	2·9	10		4·0
Mean ...	29·522	58·0	60·0		24	2·8	7·7		4·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·233.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 66·8 | Sun-maximum .... 107·1
Minimum .... 51·7 | Grass-minimum .... 46·9

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 160°·0 at 12.35 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 61·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to October 7 = 46·956 inches.

Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.

Average rainfall for the period January 1st to September 3rd during the previous 14 years, 40·163 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Oct. 7, 1871. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in inches.
TENTERF'LD	85		—	—	—	WSW.	4·0	62·9	40·4	0
GRAFTON	23		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	78·2	52·2	0
ARMIDALE	82	3378	29·910	44·2	72	SW.	4·0	52·2	42·1	0
P. MACQU'RE	0		—	—	—	W.	9·0	70·3	48·5	0
MURRU'NDI.	112	1050	—	—	—	W.	—	62·1	46·0	0
CASSILIS	140		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	80·1	40·2	0
DUBBO	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	55·9	—	0·04
MUSWEL'BK	96		—	—	—	SE.	16·0	65·4	55·8	0
MUDGEE	120		—	—	—	WSW.	9·0	57·4	44·0	0·03
W. MAITL'D	18		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	68·7	53·6	0·01
NEWCASTLE.	1	112	29·566	57·2	68	SW.	1·1	69·3	52·3	0
ORANGE	132	2891	—	—	—	S.	16·0	50·2	36·5	0·08
BATHURST	100	2338	29·780	47·4	76	SSW.	9·0	59·0	38·2	0·03
FORBES	187		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	60·0	40·9	0
WOODFORD	50	2199	29·595	49·0	—	SW.	0·6	57·4	44·7	0·12
PAR'MATTA.	16		—	—	—	SSW.	16·0	67·0	52·9	0·12
SYDNEY	5	156	29·609	54·8	76	WSW.	2·0	66·8	50·8	0·10
WENTW'RTH	520		—	—	—	SSW.	9·0	66·3	43·8	0
YOUNG	148		—	—	—	S.	4·0	57·1	42·0	0·05
W'LL'GONG.	0		—	—	—	SSW.	4·0	65·2	34·7	0·11
GOULBURN	57	2129	29·741	45·8	89	Calm	0·0	47·0	41·7	0·67
W. WAGGA	164		—	—	—	SW.	4·0	—	38·9	6
QUE'NB'YAN	63		—	—	—	SSW.	4·0	56·2	41·7	0·30
DENILIQUIN	278	410	29·998	51·0	73	S.	4·0	64·1	33·5	0
KIANDRA	84	4640	29·805	36·7	77	SSE.	9·0	38·7	29·4	0·30
COOMA	47	2637	—	—	—	S.	25·0	44·6	35·8	0·14
ALBURY	163	572	—	—	—	Calm	0·0	67·5	34·9	0
EDEN	0	107	29·686	50·7	94	SW.	1·0	53·0	49·1	3·08

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 9, 1871.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.
SUN	5.27	6.7
MOON	2.45 a.m.	12.39 p.m.
MERCURY	4 58 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
VENUS	4.16 a.m.	4 40 p.m.
MARS	8.12 a.m.	10 22 p.m.
JUPITER	1 51 a.m.	11.49 a.m.
SATURN	10.6 a.m.	12.20 a.m.

Phases of the Moon.	
Last quarter	7th
New moon	14th
First quarter	21st
Full moon	28th

Moon's age, 24·8 days.

MOON.—Apogee, 5th; Perigee, 17th; G.N. Declination, 7th; in Equator, 14th; G.S. Declination, 20th; in Equator, 26th.
High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 3h. 19m.; p.m., 3h. 56m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 6.—Formosa, Ben Nevis, from Newcastle; Patterdale, from Liverpool.
October 7.—Gottenburg (s.), from New Zealand; Samuel Stewart, Fanny, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide; Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

October 6.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 7.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Fresh, and raining.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Strong, thick, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.
Oct. 8.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Strong, thick, raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Moderate, and cloudy.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. — Reduced Rates on private dwellings in Sydney and Suburbs.

F. AND R. COLE, Booksellers and Fancy Stationers, corner George and King streets, late City Bank.

B O N E S.

Fifty-five Shillings per ton given for BONES delivered at the Sugar Company's new Charcoal Works, John-street, off the Bullock Road, near Petersham, or Fifty Shillings at the Station, Sydney. Apply to Mr. BARNETT, Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

INTERCOLONIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD.— Copies of the splendid LITHOGRAPH of the above shield, printed in bronze, may be had at the HERALD Office, THIS DAY, price 1s 6d each.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER.—Wanted, 1000 SHARES, at £2 7s. 6d. Apply by letter, Cash, Post Office.

£4400 GIVEN for 2000 SHARES Peak Downs. Send letter to Money, HERALD.

3000 SHARES wanted, in Peak Downs Copper Mine, £2 9s each. Letter to Shares, HERALD.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

THE multitude of subjects which engaged the attention of the Conference at Melbourne cannot be dealt with in an article or at once. They require serious deliberation. There are conclusions arrived at that involve great interests, and, it is possible, serious disputes. We require to see, when we have taken the steps suggested, what will be the next, for they imply continuous action—an alteration of relations between both parent State and the colonies, and the withdrawal from much of our public affairs in which the Imperial Government has exercised a moderating power, not only from its control, but even from its inspection.

The subjects of conference, as given by the report, deal with the postal question by unanimous concurrence. Two routes are adopted, and a partition of costs proposed. The Imperial Government is expected to subsidise the proposed services. A memorandum in Lord KIMBERLEY's despatch asserts as a right certain fiscal principles affecting the colonies in reference to the outer world. We remark that the gentlemen who are said to be Delegates from the different Governments can only agree to the principles they have adopted as their own official views. It is easy to put in general propositions certain rights which are attributed, without any known authority whatever, to the colonies of this hemisphere. We presume that the foundation of these rights is derived from the dignity of man and the origin of the race, since they do not exist in any Constitution or statute. They could only be asserted in the form in which they appear upon the basis of a revolutionary claim. Is there any other authority for stating that the Imperial Government cannot, by treaty, affect the fiscal laws of colonies planted by England within the last forty years? The assertion is monstrous, if it is intended to preserve the relation of dependent colonies. No doubt it will be carried by acclamation in any popular meeting, but no statesman, unless he adopts political independence, can dream of Great Britain binding herself, without condition and reserve, to the claims of this paper. The real right of the colonies is to present their wishes upon particular points to the Government of England, and the duty of that Government is to relieve the colonies from every obstruction that may oppose their well-being, and which does not include the necessary sacrifices required by their political subordination. But to suppose that the British Government will consent to these propositions in their bald and naked form is to assume that the SECRETARY OF STATE has a latent understanding with the latent purpose of the colonies to dissolve all political connections. Nothing can be more contrary to the practice of the British Government or more inconvenient to statesmanship than laying down certain propositions intended to overrule the Parent State, and to deprive it of legislative supremacy in the government of the Empire.

The Conference has evidently assumed a right which may be extended to any dependency of England. The same party could assert that the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, as well as New Zealand, and perhaps the Fijis have a right to be brought within the scope of Australian legislation, and to exclude England entirely from all share in fiscal concurrence. It also assumes that any combination of colonies can cut off one by exceptional laws from all intercourse by its mere sovereign will. The meaning is that the colonies may receive the produce of New Zealand or Tasmania without duty, and reject those of Great Britain by a prohibitory tariff; that they may demand of England to assent to this principle as a preliminary of future legislation and as a condition of dependence. These claims may be allowed by the English Government, but the meaning can hardly be misunderstood.

We repeat that a proposition which covertly, but evidently, approaches separation requires to be considered by this colony and truly interpreted. In our opinion it would be far more becoming our position to have stated particular grievances which might require a remedy rather than have asserted principles which are evidently interpreted very differently by those who have nominally concurred in them. While claiming this independence, however, the memorandum asserts a right to be treated as a part of the British Empire, and to be subject to no interference arising from foreign engagements, but it professes to establish agreements with other colonies over which the British Empire, as such, is to retain no control. The dispute between Victoria and New South Wales ought, nevertheless, to guard all parties against general propositions which may weaken the controlling power of Great Britain. Were these colonies independent of England we should expect to see troops marched to the borders, and a little BISMARK would probably be found to seek the glory of his country by a series of annexations.

The Delegates who have united in these general propositions divided when they came to particulars on the Border duties. On our side £100,000 are demanded, in compensation for Border duties, and on the other £60,000 are declared to be more than enough. On our side there is the threat of Border custom-houses; on the other side there is the threat of attacks on sheep and wool. The memorandums on both sides are complaining, not to say menacing. The items given require a careful revision. We do not say that we ought to submit to anything Victoria chooses to impose, but it is not worth our while to drive a sharp bargain. The retaliating tax indeed may be left to take its course. If they choose to tax their own goods, they are at liberty to do so. It is, however, rather a high strain to reply to our Delegates, that the policy of such a tax they decline to discuss with New South Wales, and that at the close of a series of papers which vociferate "hands off" to the Imperial Parliament. It may, however, instruct the statesmen of this colony, assuming there are such, in the sort of treatment they would receive when they place themselves under Victorian domination. We should be sorry to see custom-houses established on the borders, and are prepared to exhaust every reasonable concession rather than adopt a measure so anomalous and retrograde.

In a cursory view of these documents we are confirmed in the impression that the danger of colonial delegates is pretending to powers and rights inconsistent with our position. Often their constituents have been too long taught to consider the metropolis of the Empire as a power pre-eminently hostile, and that he is the cleverest colonial ruler who demands most and preserves a tone of discontent, not to say insolence. The people for whom he acts require a different training to discern that the real danger of the colonies at present is from the encroachments and overbearing predominance of one or two of their members; and that while the time must come for closer connections and therefore for conceding more concentrated powers, this concession, if it goes one line beyond what is necessary, is a source of danger, the greater as none of the colonies can be said yet to possess a class of educated statesmen.

THE question of Omnibus Reform is of general interest. Those, even, who are exclusive in the matter of conveyances, and are fortunate or unfortunate enough to ride in their own carriages, are not insensible to the security of the road they travel, to the agreeable appearance of the objects they meet in travelling, and probably are not altogether indifferent to the safety and comfort of that portion of their fellow-creatures who are obliged to depend upon wheels that are common to all. And if that part of the citizens who do not use the omnibuses are interested in their conduct, there can be no doubt that omnibus riders must be more so. Indeed the great number of complaints that reach us with respect to the bad state of these vehicles, the want of punctuality in running them, and the disorderly conduct and incivility of drivers and conductors, is a sufficient proof that the manner in which this service is managed is a matter of great importance to a very large part of the population of Sydney.

It is satisfactory to find that the chief officer of the city is determined to bring about a complete change in this department of the business entrusted to the Corporation. It is high time that such a determination was arrived at,—and, we may add, executed; for, if we mistake not, the present is not the only Mayor who has promised the citizens reform in this direction; and yet here we are with an omnibus service that is a disgrace to such a city as this. There is no desire to be unreasonable in what is required; but the public is of opinion that the money that is paid for very miserably defective accommodation might, under a better system, be made to yield something far better. It is generally considered that one-half of the present vehicles might be dispensed with, and the public far better served with the remainder, provided suitable regulations were issued, which being the case, a great saving would be effected to the public, inasmuch as a good deal of capital in stock and sinew would be thenceforth disengaged from a service where it finds but a poor return, to be employed more profitably elsewhere.

It is strange that there should have been so much delay in placing the omnibus traffic on a better footing. Had the civic authorities been persons occupying a social position so high as to be lifted above the necessity of using the public coach, it might have been expected that they would not pay any particular regard to the omnibus system; but we assume that most of them are in the habit of traversing the public thoroughfares daily in omnibuses. This indifference to the conveniences in which they participate is a strange disaccord with what is generally supposed to be the theory of municipal action. Some people who profess to look deeper into causes and motives than others might assign a reason we should be sorry to credit—they might suggest the strength of the omnibus interest was felt in the ward votes.

With one exception, the Corporation needs no new powers to enable them to secure to the public every convenience in the way of public conveyance that can be reasonably looked for. The form and condition of the vehicle, the number of them employed; the quality of the horses and harness; the age, character, and clothing of the drivers and conductors; the fares charged to the public; the arrangement of routes, and the times fixed for running between certain points, are matters over which the Corporation possess entire control. In any of these particulars they are able to effect radical changes. If, therefore, the omnibus service is in a discreditable state it is because the city authorities do not exercise the powers intrusted to them. Either the Inspector of Public Carriages does not do his duty, or he is instructed in a manner inconsistent with the interests of the public. If by-law seventeen were properly interpreted and enforced, we should see a very different state of things; but instead of the rigid and continuous inspection that might be conducted under it, inspection has become a mere matter of form, capable of being evaded in the most barefaced manner. The same turn-out, we are informed, does duty on inspection days for several proprietors. But, instead of these set days, it would be better that each working day in the year were an inspection day, and that proprietors should understand their liability to be dispossessed of their licenses whenever their turn-out fell below the required standard. This standard might be fixed high without injustice or hardship to any one. Indeed, little doubt can be entertained that the riders in omnibuses would increase in proportion as the service improved.

Although the powers of the Corporation for the regulation of omnibus traffic are practically sufficient, we can perceive that much assistance might be rendered by the police. If the heads of these two departments could be brought to work together in the service of the public a great advantage would be gained. The police are at present directed to report omnibuses running without lamps at night; they might be charged with the duty of reporting loitering drivers, or men otherwise misconducting themselves. In these and other ways it is for the Corporation to effect the speedy amendment of the omnibus system. The resort to monopolies is neither advisable nor necessary; all that is requisite is the enforcement of the present by-laws, and an arrangement with the police.

THE BOUNDARIES OF RIVERINA.—A correspondent sends us the following remarks on the Border Customs and Riverina:—"It will be observed that in the memorandum of the Victorian delegates at the Intercolonial Conference on Border Duties, dated the 30th ultimo, the term *Riverina* is used as if the name indicated some well-known and authoritatively recognised country; and it is to be regretted that no explanation is given in the memorandum, as assuredly should have been in a document of a State character, of what the boundaries of such named country are, or were intended to be understood to be. Although Riverina is spoken of popularly, and was applied by certain colonists in 1865 to a tract of country which they wished to separate from New South Wales, there is no authoritative recognition of the name nor of the boundaries under such name. The Riverina alluded to in the memorandum can hardly be the Riverina of the colonists who applied in 1865: they assuredly did not contemplate including Albury, &c., in their desired Riverina; while the authors of the memorandum, doubtlessly, do desire to include other valuable districts within the boundaries of *their* Riverina. If the Riverina of the memorandum should so include Albury, &c., and the whole of the country desired by the applicants of 1865, then the population of *that* Riverina will be between 50,000 and 60,000 souls."

SUPREME COURT.—In Equity: Master's Office, this day, at 10.30, Guise v. D'Arcy, Re Norton and Barker's costs, taxation; at 2 p.m., Mackenzie v. West and another, adjourned plaintiff's state of facts.

DISTRICT COURT.—Cause List, this day: Peters v. Heselton, Cohen v. Jones, Hales v. Borough of Waterloo, Nihil v. Evans, Yeates v. Hall, Moon v. Osborne.

A. B. C. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—This sheet time-table of the arrival and departure of the various trains is published monthly by Mr. Henry Garrett. Attached to the table are the schedule of the Stamp Act, telegraph charges, boatmen's fares, and information on various commercial subjects.

HILL END.—A private letter from this locality, dated October 5, says:—"I think Krohmann's claim will drive the shareholders cranky, from the returns they are getting. Every night they are fetching up a bag of specimens, besides the gold they have actually lodged in the bank. I have not seen the specimens yet, but that is entirely my own fault, because Krohmann made two appointments with me to take me and show them. Just fancy what the feelings of a fellow must be who goes to bed at night and wakes up the next morning a thousand pounds richer by the stone and specimens raised whilst he has been sleeping. Everything here is about the same as usual—the same constant taking up of land for mining, until one wonders where the next man will pitch, as we thought it all taken up long ago—the same organization of companies and mining parties—the same steady increase of population, and the same house-building in every direction. There will be some good crushings to report in a few days from Anderson's, Holman's, and other claims."

MR. SYDNEY PUNCH TO MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.—"Dear, accomplished, and honored Friend,—As noiselessly as the creatures of your own delightful fancy have stolen into our hearts for years and made their homes there, you have come amongst us, the brave master, the kindly magician, the eloquent teacher. The very city seems nobler when we think that you are walking its streets, and that its citizens may look upon one who has given so much happiness to millions. Shall we allow you to leave us without publicly assuring you how deeply we are sensible of your claims upon all English-speaking peoples? how much we cherish your reputation—how truly we feel it to be our duty to give you such a greeting that you may say of us, in the tender language of Dickens to America, 'No European sky without, and no cheerful or well-warmed room within, shall ever shut out this land from my vision.' For our part we offer you a hearty welcome. England could send us no one whom we know so well, no one whom we love better. Year after year we have been back again in the dear old land with you, in the green lanes, and in the shadow of the noble minsters of England. Every mail from the old country has brought to all of us some sweet picture from your hand which has kept our memory green. And now for all you have done, and done so well, to sweeten social intercourse, to delight, to amuse, to alleviate human suffering, to strengthen the ties that bind us to the dear old land, accept the gratitude of your faithful friend and devoted admirer, *Sydney Punch*."

GAZETTE OF FASHIONS.—Messrs. Farmer and Co. have published an illustrated pamphlet on the prevailing fashions for youths and gentlemen. It contains four plates of costumes, fairly executed. The printing, by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., is very creditable.

CITY PLANTATIONS.—The Secretary for Lands is one of the few public men who have contrived to bestow some attention to the embellishment of the city. The great improvements in the Domain, by which grassy slopes and plantations were substituted for dangerous precipices and accumulations of filth, have been followed up by numerous smaller works of the same kind, and the approaches to many of the public offices, which used to be as bare and dingy as well could be, have been made as attractive as grass, gravel, trees, and flowering shrubs can make them. We observe that the vacant spaces in front of the Lands Offices have just been enclosed with dwarf walls and wire fencing, and the ground planted with short growing plants of ornamental foliage from the Botanic Gardens. Trees and flowers are the cheapest, but at the same time the most effective, things for purposes of decoration; and the cost of such plantations as have been made at the Darlinghurst Court House, the Colonial Architect's Offices, Hyde Park Asylum and District Court, the Mint, the Parliamentary buildings, and the Lands Offices is almost inappreciable, and is not to be compared with their influence upon the health and taste of the citizens. The Hyde Park Commissioners and the City Municipal Council have of late done much to enhance the beauty of the city recreation grounds, and to make Sydney more attractive as a place of residence to persons possessed of wealth and leisure. It must be matter for regret that the corporate body do not appear to have it in their power to do more in the same direction.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1871.—The prize offered by Mr. Walter Lamb of £3 3s. for the man who brought his stock in the best condition to the Exhibition, the number not less than six head, was awarded to Mr. J. Nowlan's stockman; the second prize for the same—£2 2s.—given by Mr. J. Nowlan, was awarded to Mr. W. Lamb's stockman (Thomas Cable). Mr. R. L. Jenkins's prize—£5—for the man who brought the best six animals to the Exhibition, was also awarded to Mr. W. Lamb's stockman. The above, not having been mentioned in the award papers handed by the stewards to the secretary, were omitted in the list of prizes issued in the Society's journal.

THE WELL IN THE DOMAIN.—One of the antiquities of the colony—the well in the Domain—was unearthed the other day by the Director of the Botanic Gardens (Mr. Charles Moore) who is making a path on the southern side of the cricket ground, where it occurs. It was hewn out of the sandstone rock in the early days of the colony, and was largely resorted to by the residents of the infant settlement for water. Old inhabitants conjecture that the well has been in existence at least half a century; but we have no information as to the precise date when it was constructed. The well contains upwards of sixty feet of pure water, the total depth of excavation not being much less than seventy feet. The Director has had the well covered with massive blocks of stone, instead of planking, as heretofore. Should, unhappily, the Botany watershed ever become a "dry and thirsty land where no water is," the existence of the reservoir near the elm tree may be gratefully called to remembrance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named William Doherty, about thirty years of age, and a shoemaker by trade, residing with Mr. Hookham, of the Albert Hotel, near the Albert Cricket Ground, Redfern, who was being driven on the new South Head Road, in the direction of the lighthouse, in a safety with his landlord (Mr. Hookham) and a friend, got out of the vehicle near Rose Bay with the intention of walking a little way. While ascending a hill he fell down in a fit, and never spoke afterwards. He was at once brought to Sydney, when he was seen by Dr. Renwick, who pronounced life extinct. Doherty is understood to be a single man. An inquest on the body will be held at the Albert Hotel in the course of to-day.

N. S. W. DELEGATES TO THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.—The delegates from this colony to the late Intercolonial Conference held at Melbourne—the Premier Sir James Martin, the Hon. G. Lord (Colonial Treasurer), and the Hon. J. Docker (Postmaster-General), who had been detained for some considerable time in the Southern districts by unfavourable weather, arrived in Sydney last evening at 5.20 p.m., having left Goulburn per special train at 1.45 p.m. on the same day.

EXHUMATION OF A BODY.—The *Upper Hunter Courier* says: The man Peter Byrnes, whose death in Cobb's coach, at Wingen, we recorded last week, was buried after the usual inquiry by the police magistrate; but it appears that the £4 which were found upon him was not the only sum of money about him at the time of death. With a true bushman's precaution he had secreted a cheque for a considerable sum in one of his socks, and as the police did not think fit to remove these articles of attire the existence of the cheque was not known. His wife, however, fortunately was a party to the secretion, and on her representation the body was exhumed, and the cheque discovered.

NEW SOUTH WALES MEDICAL GAZETTE.—The October number of this magazine has just come to hand. The contents are both various and interesting. Though the work is intended more particularly for the perusal of members of the faculty, several of them would amply repay the general reader. This may be said to be more particularly the case as it refers to the first of the contributed articles for the month of October—an article written on the *Macrozamia spiralis*, or "Burrawang of New South Wales," by Dr. George Bennett. The letter-type description of this widely scattered, and, so far as appearance goes, very familiar plant, is, if possible, rendered still more distinct by a well executed frontispiece, delineating the plant in detail. Dr. Bennett begins the treatment of his subject by citing a paragraph which appeared a few weeks ago in the *Singleton Times*, that stated a little girl had suddenly become ill from eating a fern nut, which the writer of the paragraph states is to be found in the pineapple-shaped pod, which grows on the ordinary fern." The writer of the article in the *Medical Gazette* says:—"The nuts (of the *Macrozamia spiralis*) contain a nutritious starch, some samples of which were sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1867; and Mr. C. Moore informs me it was highly spoken of by some German gentlemen interested in the food department who tasted it. The *Macrozamia* yields also clear amber-coloured gum, and I have often seen the cones covered with it." He goes on to say that in a former article he had mentioned that the plant attained the height of eight to ten feet; but that Mr. C. Moore had informed him that it had been seen on the Manning River of the elevation of twenty and even thirty feet. As to the question of the "nuts" being poisonous, Dr. Bennett has the following:—"An acrid or irritating poison evidently exists in the seeds of the *Macrozamia*; this property may be in the epidermis of the seed, as in those of the castor oil tree, or it may be contained in the seed itself, having a deleterious alkaloid, the precise nature of which can only be ascertained by a careful analysis. It has been found that when the seed in a fresh state has been cut up and given to fowls, it has been generally fatal to them." The first instalment of a series of articles, entitled "Stray Notes on Indigenous and Acclimatised Plants of New South Wales," by Mr. T. W. Shepherd, comes next in order. The remarks of the writer are as yet chiefly introductory. One paragraph towards the close, however, bears a strong affinity to the subject chosen by Mr. Shepherd. This is the extract:—"The single genus Eucalyptus, of perhaps about forty species, contains, judging from the odour of the leaves, a great variety of essential oils, a few of which may be mentioned as follows, each odour belonging to a distinct species of the genus: Lemon (powerful), peppermint (powerful), apple, rose, juniper, almond, tobacco, &c., &c., scarcely two species being alike in odour or other characters. For instance, the wood of one species will burn like touchwood, while another scarcely botanically distinguished from it, is almost as fireproof as platinum; strange to say, the colonists have given to the latter the inflammable nature of 'turpentine.'" After this are given articles on the Private Lunatic Asylum, Cook's River, and on the Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst, by Mr. T. J. Oliver; the continuation of "An inquiry as to how far we are justified in acceding to a patient's urgent request for operation, under apparently desperate circumstances," from the pen of Dr. G. H. Pringle, of Parramatta; a case of recurrent fibro-plastic tumour in a child aged eleven months, by Dr. Milford; a case of Porynia, communicated by Dr. R. Schuette; leading articles, original correspondence, local items, foreign gleanings, &c.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—In our report of the stranding of the barque Catherine (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*) we omitted to mention the gallant conduct of some of those who, on the beach, were watching the attempts the lifeboat was making to rescue the crew. One of the men, it appears, jumping into the sea before the line was fast, missed the boat, and endeavoured, then, to reach the shore by swimming. This was no easy task, surrounded as he was, on all sides, by portions of the wreck. With some of these he buoyed himself up, whilst others, buffetting him, neutralised his efforts. A half-caste lad, with a rope fast to him, made an attempt to save him, but he was disabled, and forced to abandon it. A man of the name of Sullivan then rushed into the surf, and, at great peril to himself, succeeded in bringing the poor fellow, Tucker, on shore. Those who witnessed the transaction, speak in the highest terms of Sullivan's gallantry.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MOUNT KEIRA MINE.—A very sad accident (the *Illawarra Mercury* reports) which resulted in the death of a man named John Coombes, happened in the Mount Keira mine, on Thursday. It appears the deceased and his father-in-law, Thomas Allum, were working together hewing coal, and that a stone of about five tons weight fell from the roof, striking Coombes on the head. Several other miners were at work close by, and hearing the stone fall rushed at once to render assistance, but their aid was of no avail, as death must have been instantaneous. The stone, it appears was of a conical shape, being a considerable width at the base, but tapering at the top like a wedge, and hence the cause of its sudden fall when the coal was removed from under it. The head, right arm, and legs of the deceased where found to be under the stone, and it was some minutes before the body could be extricated. The skull cap was found to be completely smashed in, and the brain and blood besmearing other parts of his body. Dr. Lyons was sent for at once, and was speedily in attendance, but his skill was of no service. The deceased it is said was about 26 years of age, and was of steady habits, and much respected by his fellow miners. He leaves a young wife and two children of very tender years. The fatal occurrence happened about half-past 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and it is said to have been purely accidental, and that no blame attaches itself to any one.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—On Saturday evening "Richelieu" was produced to a very good house, considering the state of the weather. It was also the occasion of Miss Surtees' first appearance, which was one of the most successful débûts seen here. As a matter of course, Mr. Tavares played the role of the famed Lord Cardinal, who, during eighteen years, was ruler of France save in name, and raised it to a rank which it had not previously occupied amongst the nations of Europe. Lord Lytton has depicted the character of the soldier-cardinal with a masterly hand, and made it a favourite with all who aspire to a leading position on the dramatic stage. Mr. Tavares possesses many of the requisites necessary to render it effectively, his appearance, and the rapidity with which he changes mood, being specially in his favour. In some of the more declamatory passages he elicited marked applause, particularly for his delivery of the well-known lines, "Around her form," &c., by which he secures protection to his ward. He was repeatedly called before the curtain, as was also Miss Surtees, who had a most gratifying reception, and who was honoured by a shower of bouquets when she had proved that she had a claim to be considered a worthy representative of Julie de Mortimer. As there are very few amongst the older members of the profession who can face a strange audience without a certain amount of trepidation, it was not to be wondered that she was a little nervous at first, but for all that she got through her duties with great credit. It was a very lady-like, unaffected impersonation. Her voice and personal appearance seemed to take with the audience from her first interview with the Cardinal until the curtain fell, when she shared an enthusiastic recall with Mr. Tavares. Several of the other leading characters were admirably pourtrayed. Mr. Holloway as Barradas never played better. Mr. Darrell was also a most efficient De Mauprat, and both were called before the curtain. The fop De Beringhen was nicely suited to Mr. Power's particular style, and he played it well. Mr. Howe as Joseph was hardly recognisable, so artistic was his make-up, and in other respects he did justice to the part. The piece was mounted with new and well-painted scenery, appropriate stage accessories, &c., and is to be repeated this evening. Miss Rosa Cooper and Mr. Harding have been added to the company, and will appear during the present week. "Hamlet" is announced for to-morrow night, and will afford the playgoers an opportunity of witnessing Mr. Tavares in a character of which no two actors have presented a similar conception before an Australian audience.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The second operatic season opened on Saturday evening, under peculiarly inauspicious circumstances. The weather was so utterly wretched that few people cared to stir abroad; and, as a result, the attendance at the theatre was exceedingly meagre. Verdi's grand opera "Rigoletto" was given with perhaps more marked success than any opera hitherto rendered by the company—success, not arising from any individual excellence, but from general evenness. The opera itself is sensational, and brings out the histrionic power of the *artistes* very strongly, while the scenery is effective, and the music so thoroughly Italian, that the company appear thoroughly at home in it. The plot of "Rigoletto" is essentially tragic; and its dramatic success chiefly depends upon the acting of Rigoletto and his daughter, Ghilda. The latter being abducted by the Duke, and disgrace brought upon her old father, he determines to revenge his lost honour by assassinating her seducer. Guilda, knowing the plot against the Duke, determines to warn him, and, disguised in man's apparel, she visits his house by night. In the darkness she is mistaken for the Duke and killed by the hired *bravo*. Her father coming up is shown what he believes to be the body of the Duke, and after exulting in triumph over it a flash of lightning reveals to him the features of his own daughter, and he drops dead at her feet. The opera particularly brings out the histrionic power of Signor Coliva as the poor Court fool, Rigoletto; and it may safely be said that until his rendering of this character has been seen no idea can be formed of his merits. He took the audience completely by surprise, and his Rigoletto will be remembered as one of the great features of the season. We the more willingly pay this tribute to Signor Coliva, as hitherto he has not enjoyed a very large share of popularity. The Ghilda of Signora Coy is just what might have been expected from her hands. She acts with intense feeling, and her vocalisation is excellent. She was particularly successful in the dying scene, and in the duet with Signor Rosnati, towards the close of the first act. The part of Il Duca especially suits Signor Rosnati, and, with "Un Ballo in Maschera," the opera of "Rigoletto" may be said to suit him better than any he has appeared in. He vocalised the noted air (*Anglice*) "Fair shines the moon to-night" exceedingly well, and, despite its running at intervals through the whole of the last act, it was heartily encored. The remaining characters are, to a great extent, minor, but they were well rendered, Signor Dondi making the most of what he had to do in the role of Sparafucile. As the opera will be repeated this evening, we defer any special reference to the musical rendition, as a first performance is generally to be accepted as a rehearsal. It is but just, however, to the management to say that no opera has been better produced than "Rigoletto." The stage effects are well managed, the costumes excellent, and there is a degree of care taken with the whole performance which is a pleasing contrast to many we have witnessed.

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THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The *Argus* of the 4th instant says:—In reference to the affairs of the European Assurance Society, as alluded to in the letter of "Policy-holder," in our yesterday's issue, we are requested to give publicity to the following circular, issued by the London Board by way of explanation to inquiring policy-holders: "The matter of the two petitions recently presented to the Court of Chancery—one by Mr. Joseph Greenough and the other by Mr. Charles Holt—came on for hearing before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, on Tuesday, the 25th July, 1871, when his Honor ordered that their hearing should stand over until the first petition day in Michaelmas term next. His Honor the Vice-Chancellor also ordered that all actions, writs, and other proceedings against the society should be stayed, and that all premiums thenceforth received on policies should be carried to a suspense account until further order. Meanwhile, a scheme under the 22nd section of the Life Assurance Act, 1870, or otherwise, will be framed, and submitted to the policy-holders and shareholders."

CRUSHED IN A COLLIERY.—One of those accidents which, unfortunately, are of such frequent occurrence amongst the mining community, and, in this instance, fatal in its results, happened on Thursday last at 7 a.m., to a man named John Lyttelton, a miner, employed by the Australian Agricultural Company in their mine at the Borehole. It appears that Lyttelton, who bore an excellent character for sobriety, was pursuing his ordinary avocation, at the time fetching down a face of coal, when a mass of it, stated to have been about a ton in weight, not having been sufficiently propped up, fell upon, buried, and killed him.

A SENSATIONAL ESCAPE.—The following is a more detailed account of the escape of the man Beavan from the prison at St. Helena, Brisbane, in a sugar cooler: he has been since recaptured, and the *Brisbane Courier* of Monday last gives the following particulars of the occurrence:—Beavan's account of his escape is, in a high degree, sensational, and shows the difficulty he found in eluding justice. He states that his escape was not the result of any concerted plan on his part, but was simply undertaken on the spur of the moment, and resulted from what he considered rather hard treatment. Seeing a sugar-cooler lying about, he put it on his head and started down to the beach, without being observed; and the water being shallow he walked out into the sea for about half a mile. He then launched his little craft and got into it, but had no sooner done so than it sank, and he was left struggling in the water. Being a good swimmer, he struck out manfully, and by great exertions he was enabled to rid himself of his boots and clothing, being thus in a better condition to keep afloat. It being, however, pitch dark, he was unable to ascertain the direction in which he was proceeding, and stood in great danger of being carried out to sea. Fortunately for him, his escape from the island had by this time become known, and the signal lights were displayed which showed him his position, and he then directed his course for Fisherman's Island. He had great difficulty in reaching the spot, being nearly four hours in the water, and on one occasion was very nearly being captured. The water police boat, which was out looking for him, passed within a few feet of where he lay on the water, and he could hear the officer in command spurring on his men to greater exertions. A few minutes afterwards the first gun was fired, and Beavan states that the report gave him such a shock that he sank to the bottom, and it was some minutes before he could again proceed. He eventually managed to reach the island, where he remained during the night without a shred of clothing or covering of any kind. He started again the following morning (Saturday), about 10 o'clock, and after swimming and wading for a couple of hours, he reached the mainland, which is about two miles from the island. He then proceeded to Lytton, where he picked up an old bag near the telegraph office, and started for Brisbane. He was at the One-mile Swamp on Saturday evening, and seeing a resident chopping wood, he asked him for a pair of trousers and shirt, stating that he had been wrecked in a small boat and lost his clothing. The man told him that he had not the articles wanted, but directed him to sergeant Barry's house, which was nearly opposite. Beavan, not liking such close proximity to the sergeant, immediately started off again in the direction of Woogaroo. On the following day, near this place, he stuck up the blackfellow, Tommy Malcolm, and got from him a shirt and trousers, and some meat and potatoes, which was about the first food he had tasted since leaving St. Helena. The blackfellow was in a semi-intoxicated state, and having suspicions of Beavan, wished to arrest him, but Beavan knocked him down and made off as fast as he could. On the same evening, seeing a light in a house, he made for it, but, upon entering it, found that he had walked into the Woogaroo police barracks. There was, however, no person about, and he soon put a good distance between him and the lockup. His wanderings after this were attended with great privations, and he found it difficult to procure food. He was several times almost in the immediate vicinity of the police, who were searching for him, but managed to evade them by hiding behind logs and in other ways. He states that he could have effected his escape from the colony at any time if he had only taken a horse, and he had plenty of opportunities of doing so, but did not wish to commit any further crime. In person Beavan is a very slight small man, hardly weighing seven stone, and the wonder is how he could have undergone all the hardships which he has endured since his escape. He will be forwarded to St. Helena to-day, and how he will be dealt with afterwards we cannot as yet say.

A SINGULAR MORTGAGE CASE.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Tuesday reports that a singular case was brought before the Equity Court on Monday—Jardine v. Hoyt. Mr. C. J. Hoyt was at Yokohama in November, 1869, with the steamship Albion, of which he was the owner, although only registered for one-half. The port of registration was Dunedin. Hoyt obtained an advance of £8000 from the plaintiffs, for which he gave them a mortgage over the steamer, handing over to them the ship's papers, &c. Messrs. Jardine and Co. intended to transmit the papers to Dunedin, with the view of having the mortgage registered; but Hoyt represented that it would be better for him to do it through his solicitor, and he obtained from them two of the papers with that object. Soon after giving the mortgage to plaintiffs, C. J. Hoyt, who was indebted to his brother, Henry Hoyt, £14,000, gave to his brother's agent a mortgage over the steamer to secure that amount; handed the papers he had received from Jardine and Co. to that agent, who dispatched them by special message to Dunedin, where this mortgage was registered. C. J. Hoyt then proposed to Jardine and Co.'s agent at Yokohama to take the vessel to Hongkong, with the view of selling it at Hiogo, on the road. Instead of going to Hongkong, however, C. J. Hoyt brought the Albion to Gladstone, in Queensland, where possession was given to Henry Hoyt's agent. The plaintiffs filed a bill in Equity to have their mortgage declared entitled in priority over Mr. H. Hoyt's mortgage. As the case is now presented to the Court, these facts are taken as admitted—the defendant, H. Hoyt, demurring that, even assuming them to be true, there is nothing for him to answer, as in law the person who is first registered as mortgagee, no matter whether registered by fraud or not, is entitled to a preference over subsequently registered mortgages. Mr. Justice Molesworth reserved his decision.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* of Tuesday last observes:—In the Volunteer movement Sydney takes the lead of Melbourne in every way. The engraving which is advertised to appear in the *Weekly Times* next Saturday is an annoyance in itself. It is a representation of the magnificent challenge shield New South Wales has won from Victoria, and the vexing part of the matter is that no effort is being made here to win back the lost laurels. Rifle-shooting is languishing because the Rifle Association can obtain no support. Parliament has snubbed the idea of stimulating the Volunteer Force in this one practical way, and has not given £1 for shooting purposes, where a colony like New Zealand gives £5. We can only trust that this economy in the wrong place will be discarded this week, and such a substantial grant made to the Association as will revive these Sydney matches. A renewal of the intercolonial contests will be as invigorating to our marksmen as a douche bath is to a jaded man. Another instance may be given to show the heartiness with which the sister colony enters upon volunteering. "No one," we read, "passing through the streets of Sydney can fail to notice the number of youngsters strutting about in uniforms. The Public schools have their cadet corps, and many of the larger private schools have theirs also, until now there must be very nearly as many cadets as there are effective Volunteers. The uniforms of the several schools have been fixed upon in such a way as to give to each corps a distinctive mark by which it may at once be known, furnishing just sufficient diversity as to make a pleasing contrast with each other. The cadets cost the Government nothing, as the parents pay for the uniforms and their drill instruction; whilst from being trained early to arms they will make the better soldiers, and offer a source from which the ranks of the regular Volunteers may be periodically recruited."

A MISSIONARY TOUR.—The *Cleveland Bay Express* of the 26th of September, says:—"The schooner Surprise, which arrived in Cleveland Bay on Monday last, short of provisions and water, is on a missionary voyage, and has on board two missionaries—the Rev. Messrs. Murray and M'Farlane, who are connected with the London Missionary Society's station at the Loyalty Islands. The Rev. Mr. Murray gives the following particulars of the voyage:—The Surprise left the Loyalty Islands for New Guinea, via New Caledonia, on the 30th May, with a missionary deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Murray and M'Farlane, and several native teachers. Called at New Caledonia, and arrived on the New Guinea coast on the 30th June. The rev. gentlemen commenced a mission, and landed eight native teachers on the islands of Darnley, Sairan, and Saibi, which are separated from the mainland by a channel from three to six miles in breadth. Had direct intercourse with the natives of both races—the black and the Malay—and found each tractable. No traces were observed of the savage ferocity with which the New Guinea natives have heretofore been credited. Left Darnley Island on the return voyage on the 24th July, intending to return along the New Zealand coast. Found this to be impracticable, and went through the Providential Channel inside the Barrier, arriving in Cleveland Bay on the 11th September. Before leaving the main land called at Redscar Bay, and anchored there three days. It is a beautiful place, but quite unfit for settlement, there being no safe anchorage, and the appearance of the shore being very unhealthy, consisting of low, swampy soil. The Surprise left for New Caledonia yesterday (Friday)."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

A ROYAL Commission has been appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the industrial schools.

Mrs. Willis died from the effects of an accident caused by her horse being frightened by a traction engine.

At the athletic sports on the Melbourne cricket ground there was a large attendance. In the ten-mile race Bedford received a mile start, and beat Neary by two hundred yards.

It is rumoured that a coal-field has been discovered on the shores of Hobson's Bay.

Robert Auqualli, storekeeper, of Godfrey's Creek, was arrested on a charge of fraudulent insolvency.

The inquest on Howell resulted in a verdict of "Died from the effects of an accident by a fall during a scuffle."

The markets closed quiet. Maize is firm at 3s. 10d.; sugars continue active; teas are very dull.

The quarter's revenue shows an increase of £160,000—£100,000 being on Customs duties, and £40,000 on land.

NEW ZEALAND.

HOKITIKA, SEPTEMBER 30.

A Wellington telegram of the 29th states that Mr. Vogel has given notice that he will introduce a protective tariff: 1s. per cental on prepared grain, 2s. per 100 superficial feet on sawn timber, 2d. per hundred on palings.

Caledonian shares are quoted at £120, Tookeys £30.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Joshua Bates, ship, from New Zealand; Sarah Ann, barque, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

At the meeting of the Assembly, Mr. Glyde, Mr. Hughes, and others spoke in the strongest language of the action of the Victorian Government in publishing the report of the Conference yesterday. The report of what has been done in the Conference gives satisfaction, though the result is but small.

Wheat is dull—only 4s. 5d. offering.

DEATH OF NINETEEN RACEHORSES ON BOARD THE TASSO.

THE barque Tasso, which left Sydney for the Mauritius on Wednesday last with a shipment of valuable horses, returned to port yesterday, having lost all, except one, in a heavy gale which was encountered. Captain Heard reports that he cleared Sydney Heads at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, with 18 horses below, and two in a box on deck, 10 of which were shipped by Mr. Dangar, 1 by Mr. Tait, 4 by Judge Cheeke, 1 by Mr. Wyndham, 2 by Mr. Winch, 1 by Mr. Thompson, and one by Mr. Miller. She experienced moderate N. E. winds with a very heavy sea as far as Jervis Head, when it came in from E. N. E. with heavy rain and wind, increasing to a gale, ship under close-reefed topsails and reefed foresail; at 10 a.m., blowing a gale, with thick weather; about 4 p.m. wind fell light, and veered round to S.W., still light, but kept increasing until noon, when it blew a perfect hurricane, the sea rolling mountains high, and the ship labouring heavily. On Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, one side of the horse-fittings gave way, and cast the horses adrift; but as the ship was pitching so heavily, all attempts to get them on their legs proved futile; and Captain Heard, seeing no signs of the gale taking off, held a consultation with Mr. Miller, the gentleman in charge of the horses, which resulted in the vessel's head being turned for Sydney in hopes of saving the remainder of the animals. The gale still held from the S.W., and during the night the remainder of the fittings came adrift, and caused a most horrifying spectacle, the horses rolling about in one mass, and kicking and biting each other, so that in a short time they dashed their brains out, and the crew were unable to render them any assistance. Of the two which were in the box on deck, one died on Thursday, and the other was taken out and hung up in the main-rigging, but he has sustained a very severe chafing. The vessel entered Sydney Heads at 10 a.m., and after anchoring, the only horse alive in the hold died. Mr. Miller informs us that Captain Heard and his crew assisted him to their utmost in endeavouring to save the horses. Notwithstanding the heavy weather the Tasso has met with, she is as tight as possible, and has lost nothing aloft or on deck, which fact speaks well for the strength and sea-going qualities of this fine vessel. She will haul alongside the Market Wharf this morning, and discharge her tanks and fittings, and take in about eighty tons more coal, and will resume her voyage about Wednesday. The dead horses were thrown overboard on Friday.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—On last Saturday forenoon the City Coroner, Mr. Henry Shiell, held at his office in Hyde Park an inquest touching the cause of death of a woman named Mary Woodward, who died on the forenoon of the previous day in the Infirmary. Constable Alexander said that about 11 o'clock on last Thursday evening, while he was on duty in Clarence-street, his attention was drawn to deceased lying on the footpath; she was groaning heavily, and appeared to be very sick; he removed her to the Infirmary; she said she was glad witness had done so, and said she would soon die; she did not appear to have been drinking. Catherine Caufield, a married woman, residing with her husband, who kept a lodging-house in Clarence-street, deposed that deceased was 62 years of age, a native of Manchester (England), and a widow; she had left no family; she had been paralysed for the last twenty years, and lived upon charity; since the early part of last December she had lodged at her house, paying sixpence per night for her bed; she dined at the house of a friend; she was a sober woman; about 6 o'clock on last Thursday night she complained of spasms in the stomach, which she said she had been subject to for years, and about 10 o'clock she left her place with the intention of going to the Infirmary with a woman named Mary Toomey; about an hour afterwards she saw a constable place her in a cab. Dr. Joseph, house physician at the Infirmary, deposed to the receipt of deceased into the institution, and to her condition at the time. Having made a post-mortem examination of the body, he was of opinion that death had resulted from a fit of serous apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, City, Suburban, and Country Freeholds; also Mulloon Copper Mine Shares.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

BROWN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

G. M. PITT.—At the Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, Ironmongery, Van, and Sundries.

MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 2, Books, Household Furniture, &c.

G. WELLS.—On the Commercial Wharf, at 3, Potatoes.

J. H. MONAGHAN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Watches, Clothing, and Sundries.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Sundries.

THE LIFEBOAT.—We (*Newcastle Chronicle*) understand that a letter has been received from the Minister acting for the Colonial Treasurer, expressing his high approval of the conduct of the lifeboat's crew, on the occasion of the wreck of the barque Catherine, and conveying to them the special thanks of the Government. The particulars we are not yet at liberty to publish.

TOO SAFE A SAFE.—From across the ocean, in the London *Builder*, we hear, for the first time, the following:—A mechanic in New Orleans constructed a safe which he declared to be burglar-proof. To convince the incredulous of the fact he placed a one thousand dollar bill in his pocket, had himself locked in the safe, and declared that he would give the money to the man that unfastened the door. All the blacksmiths and burglars in the State have been boring and beating at that safe for a week, and the man is in there yet! He has whispered through the keyhole that he will make the reward ten thousand dollars if somebody will only let him out. Fears are entertained that the whole concern will have to be melted down in a blast furnace before he is released, and efforts are to be made to pass in through the keyhole a fire-proof jacket to protect the inventor while the iron is melting. The inventor swears, if he once gets out, that he will in future always try the experiment with a rival patentee inside. He says he never thought he should wish, as he does now, that some one would find a weak place in his armour.

A VISIT TO THE CLARENCE.

X.—SUGAR-MAKING, &C., ON THE LOWER CLARENCE.

ON Chatsworth Island sugar is king, and "the Company" have there erected in its honour a palace more than regal. It reigns supreme on all the cultivable lands of the Lower Clarence, and has even asserted its dominion over the soil beyond Grafton, where the maize fields have been invaded and flourishing colonies of cane established. There is scarcely a farm on Chatsworth, on the islands adjacent, or on the main land, where it does not clothe the fertile soil with a forest of living green. It is pleasant to see the play of light and shade over the emerald surface of large plantations, or to notice masses of ribbon-like foliage gracefully bending beneath the pressure of the passing breeze.

The Colonial Sugar Company have erected two mills on the Clarence, and that on the western side of Chatsworth Island, though the last, is not the least. It is said that the company have spent from fifty to one hundred thousand pounds in the development of the sugar industry on the Clarence and the Macleay. It will be seen that the difference between these two amounts is considerable, and I set them down here as the lowest and the highest of the several sums which persons who assume to have a very intimate knowledge of the company's business have given me as unquestionable facts. What the value of these estimates may be I, who have never bought anything bigger than a frying pan or a kitchen range, can form no notion. I, however, cannot mistake when I say that the cost of their plant must have been very great; and, notwithstanding the grumbling that existed in August, many of the settlers are of opinion that the rapid progress of the Clarence River district, during the past few years, is chiefly owing to the immense investment of capital on the part of the company whose operations have made sugar growing a profitable pursuit. As to the dissatisfaction which has been expressed at the price paid by the company for the cane I say nothing here; for my object is simply to give some account of the splendid machinery on Chatsworth Island, the contemplation of which is enough to make the heart of an intelligent mechanic glow with honest pride. Several houses have been erected of wood near the mill, which has become the nucleus of what may yet be a considerable town. The questions which I have been mostly asked since I returned to Sydney—such for instance, as how much sugar the company extract from a ton of cane? and what is the cost of manufacturing it?—are precisely the points upon which I can give no information. Much would depend upon the richness of the cane; and it is by no means improbable that the manager himself could not distinguish quantities and values, excepting approximately, for I am told that the cane grown on different farms, and of different stages of maturity, was last year all crushed indiscriminately. Some gentlemen have assured me that the company are obtaining stupendous returns from their large investments at Chatsworth and Southgate; while others are equally strong in their convictions that the price which the company is paying for its cane must involve them in utter ruin. Perhaps the old Latin adage about the shoemaker sticking to his last is not inapplicable in this as in many other cases. Without more of preface, I will proceed to give the information I obtained from the company's engineer, Mr. W. A. Poolman, who erected the Chatsworth, the Southgate, and the Macleay River Mills. There were some points on which I should have liked more information; but I did not feel at liberty to "cross-examine" my informant, for during the half-hour I was there I had the uneasy suspicion that his dinner was cooling, and even as it was I may have unduly taxed his patience.

The length of the mill is 164 feet, and the depth 45, that portion of the building allotted to the store having a depth of 70 feet. The materials used in the structure are chiefly hard wood and galvanized iron, and there is little if anything that can be said to be inflammable. In front of the mill two wharfs have been made, the depth of water at them being nine feet. One of these jetties is for the reception of the sugar-cane which is thrown out of the punts on to an endless chain. The width of this chain, or band, is the same as that of the rollers, namely, six feet two inches. It starts from the level of the punts at high water-mark, and gradually rises to the rollers, which are at an elevation of about ninety feet above it. The cane can be thrown on to the chain from the punt, or from the wharf at either side of it; and its carrying capacity is something like eleven or twelve tons in the hour. The cane is carried lengthwise on to the feeder in front of the crushing rollers, three in number, which are placed horizontally. These are twenty-eight inches in diameter, and are of cast iron on wrought iron spandrils. Grooves run round the rollers and enable them to grip the cane more tightly than would a smooth surface. Between the two lower rollers there is a trash bar, which takes the partially crushed cane, and forces it onwards over the upper surface of the second of the two bottom rollers. The woody fibre, or megass, as it is called, leaves the rollers through an aperture of less than one-sixteenth of an inch; and it then passes down an iron plate at the back, where it is taken up by another endless wrought iron band, which carries it through a brick oven some fifty feet in length, and delivers it into trucks placed there for its reception. The bars of which this second chain is made, are all perforated so that the hot air plays freely through them; and by the time the megass reaches the end of the oven it is perfectly dry, and may be taken away to the furnaces, where it is serviceable as fuel. In slave countries the trash is commonly dried by hand labour in the sun, and it takes about twelve hours to do it. Here, however, the accumulation would become an intolerable nuisance. This, the company's engineer has thus contrived to avert by means at once cleanly, economical, and expeditious. The trucks are mounted on three wheels, the fore wheel being made like a castor, so that the truck can be turned and pushed in any direction. The crushing rollers were made by Messrs. George Fletcher and Company of London. They are placed in massive framework, sufficiently strong to bear the enormous pressure, amounting to some hundreds of tons, up on the roller when the cane is passing between them. The top roller is kept in its place by four four-inch wrought iron bolts; and is driven from a 14-inch wrought iron shaft connected with the engine by large spur-wheels, cog-wheels being placed at each end of all the three rollers. The first and largest spur wheel is twelve feet in diameter, and it works into a pinion about 2 feet 6 inches. The other spur wheel on the same shaft is 4 feet in diameter, working into a pinion on the crank shaft of the engine, which is about 18 inches in diameter. The fly-wheel on the crank shaft is 19 feet in diameter, and it weighs between 6 and 7 tons. The machinery is driven by a 30-horse power beam engine, which also was made by Fletcher and Co.

The juice which is expressed from the cane while going through the rollers falls into a copper tray heated by steam, and from this it flows along a shoot which conducts it into a wire strainer, where any woody fibre which may have come from the cane is retained. The juice then flows into a well, whence it is pumped through copper pipes into the clarifiers. These pipes are also heated by steam, so as to keep the juice at the required temperature. The clarifiers, of which there are six of a uniform capacity of 700 gallons, are square cast-iron boxes, placed near the roof and rest on a fireproof stoke-hole, which extends across the centre of the building, and is thirteen feet wide. A double row of pipes, thirty-three in number, pass through the bottom of the clarifiers, and in this way the juice is boiled, the process of clarification being effected by means of lime, which is employed in such quantities as the operator may, from an examination of the juice, deem necessary. Copper pipes placed at such an elevation in the clarifiers as will draw off only the pure juice, conduct it into a copper tank of the same size as the clarifier. The sediment left in the bottoms of the clarifiers is drained off by means of a washing-out valve, and it flows along a trough into bag filters—square receptacles, eight feet deep; perforated at the top and screwed into them are calico bags, which retain all feculent matter. The juice strained through them is pumped back into the supply tank.

A gauge vessel regulates the discharge of the liquor from the supply tank into the iron trays, 5 feet 6 inches wide, which run along each side of the building. The trays, of which there are ten, are ribbed or fluted so as to keep the juice in motion and confine its flow downwards from one tray to the other in certain channels. In this way the juice passes across the surface of each tray six times; and it is prevented from cooling by the flue, forty-three feet long, which underlies the trays, and upon the side walls of which they rest. The continuous application of heat is necessary, to prevent the fermentation of the juice which would otherwise take place. A pipe runs down the line of the trays at one side, but placed a little above them, so that in the event of the trays becoming too dry, juice may at once be turned into any one of them, by taps placed at the head of each.

Much of the watery element is evaporated from the juice as it flows along this two or three thousand feet of tray surface, and by the time it reaches the lower end it is much denser than when started on its downward course—the difference in density being as much as from ten to thirty-four degrees Beaume; or as two lbs. to eight lbs. of sugar to the gallon of juice. From the bottom tray it passes into a receiving tank, fitted with a gauge vessel, which regulates the supply to the drum of the concretor. The drum consists of a cylinder fluted with volutes, which, as it revolves, lifts the liquor up and allows it to fall through the small holes from one volute into the other. At the end of the drum there is a fan, which draws hot air from the flue; and the effect of the hot blast is to evaporate the remainder of the water from the juice, which granulates into sugar. As the sugar granulates it is taken up by buckets fitted in the drum, and they throw it out at the side. The material thus produced, when allowed to stand, cakes into a hard mass and forms what is known as concrete. The process is carried on by Fryer's patent concretor. The concrete has hitherto been shipped to the company's refinery at Sydney; but all the plant necessary for refining the sugar has just been erected, and the sugar made this year at Chatsworth is also being refined there. It is expected that from 75 to 80 per cent. of the sugar contained in the cane will be retained in the manufacture.

From 700 to 900 tons of cane can be worked up at Chatsworth in the course of a week, and the capacity of the mill at Southgate is from 500 to 600 tons. I have seen the capacity of the Chatsworth mill stated at 2100 tons of cane per week, and of Southgate 1440, or together 3540. The figures, however, first given are those which I obtained from Mr. Poolman. The two mills are similar in all respects, excepting only that the mill at Chatsworth is larger than that on the river bank opposite Ulmarra. At both places the company have room enough to double their present manufacturing power. At Chatsworth there are two 30-horse power tubular boilers, which work the four engines on the premises. In connection with their mills on the Clarence the company have two river steamers—the Chatsworth and the May Queen—one for each mill; and they have also twelve punts, six for each mill. Each punt is capable of carrying 40 tons of cane, and is fitted with a gauge to indicate the weight. The whole of them were made by the company's engineer, who seems to be a man of great ingenuity and infinite resource.

The Southgate and Chatsworth mills are, during the working season, lighted with gas made on the premises. The gas-holder at the former place is sixteen feet in diameter, and ten feet deep. A minute description of the gas-works would probably make this letter insufferably tedious to non-mechanical readers; and I content myself by saying that they appear to be precisely similar in construction to those of the Australian Gaslight Company in Sydney. But it will not do to compare great things with small, unless I may add that the capacity of the Chatsworth works is limited to the supply of 150 jets: those at Sydney perhaps not by as many thousands.

It will be apparent from the foregoing remarks that hand labour is never employed where the work to be done can be more economically and sufficiently performed by means of mechanical appliances. This may be regarded as one of the leading characteristics of these works. It is a principle which seems to have been thoroughly recognised and acted upon in every portion of the plan. A striking example of it was manifest while I was there. The Platypus was at one of the wharfs with a cargo of coal. The coal as it was brought from the hold of the ship was emptied into a waggon which would hold from 11 cwt. to 12 cwt. On a platform at the wharf there is a weighing-machine, from which the waggon starts up a tramway, which rises on a gradient of one in four until an elevation of fourteen feet above the ground is reached at the side of the mill. The waggon is moved up and down this tramway with a rope worked by a donkey engine: and when the waggon is hauled over the place where the coal is required a lever in the bottom of the waggon strikes against a bar which crosses the tramway, whereupon the sides of the waggon fly open and the coal falls down. The bottom of the waggon resembles the shape of the letter V placed upside down, so that when the sides spring open the whole of the contents is discharged. The waggon on being returned to the man at the weighing-machine is at once ready to be refilled, for the man can adjust the spring in an instant. When cargoes of coal are unloaded at the wharfs in Sydney, as for instance at Woolloomooloo Bay, gangs of men may be seen almost staggering under the weight of loaded hampers for long distances. Here, however, the whole of the business is done by two men, one who looks after the donkey-engine and the other who weighs the coal. The weighing of the coal is so much additional work performed, for it is a practice which I have never before seen adopted by coal merchants who take delivery in Sydney. The two men at Chatsworth weigh and unload the coal as fast as the seamen can put it over the sides of the ship: and, if I remember rightly, the quantity discharged in a day is one hundred tons.

Last crushing season, seventy men were employed at the Chatsworth Island mill; and there were also forty men employed in the plantations in cutting cane. Between 5000 and 6000 tons of caneween are crushed there. The number of men employed in all departments this year is probably much greater.

Another mill, having wooden rollers, and designed to be worked by horses or bullocks, has been erected on the North Arm. I did not see Mr. Bale's mill, but was told that it cost £60, and that it is equal to the crushing of an acre of cane per week.

The Belmore Mill, at Ulmarra, is entitled to the honour of having produced in quantity the first sugar made on the Clarence; but both the Belmore mill and Mr. Chown's mill appear to have been distanced in the race by the Company's Southgate Mill, which stands in front of them on the other side of the river.

On the main land opposite Chatsworth Island are Mr. J. B. Selman's American saw mills, where vertical, circular, and other saws, driven by a twenty-five-horse power engine, are kept pretty constantly at work, affording employment to from ten to twenty men. All the machinery was in perfect order on the occasion of my visit; and, to the uninitiated, the rapidity with which enormous trees are cut up into joists, scantling, flooring boards, battens, &c., is marvellous. The men employed in supplying the saws and taking away the timber have acquired wonderful dexterity in all the necessary operations, the experience which they have obtained enabling them to work with the ease, steadiness, and speed of machinery itself. A wooden tramway half a mile long connects the mills with the shipping wharf, on which I saw twenty-five thousand feet of grey gum sawn into massive pieces of lengths suitable for the manufacture of railway rolling stock. This lot was part of an order of 100,000 feet for Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., of Sydney. Grey and spotted gum, blackbutt, and ironbark abound in the country at the back of the mill, and the felling and carting of these timbers gives constant employment to a number of men.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

ALEXANDRIA.—A meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, the 20th ultimo, at half-past 7 p.m. Present—Aldermen Osborne, Honnor, Evans, Lewis, Bretnall, Woods, and Dart. Moved by Alderman Bretnall, and seconded by Alderman Woods,—"That, in the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Lewis take the chair." Carried unanimously. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence from the Colonial Treasurer was read, stating that the Government endowment, amounting to £56 13s. 4d., had been placed in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, to the credit of the borough. A letter from Mr. Brinchley was read, stating that he was not responsible for the mistake made by the Council in calculating his account with that of Messrs. White and Smith's, and he still looked to the Council for the payment of the seven loads of ballast. Moved by Alderman Bretnall, and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That the Council Clerk be instructed to write to Messrs. White and Smith, requesting that the amount of 19s. 3d. for seven loads of ballast overpaid to them be refunded to the Council before next meeting night, to avoid further proceedings." Carried. The chairman of the Finance Committee then brought up a report, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £3 9s. 6d. Moved by Alderman Bretnall, and seconded by Alderman Dart,—"That the amount be paid." Carried. The chairman of the Improvement Committee then brought up a report which, on the motion of Alderman Honnor, seconded by Alderman Osborne, was received. The Committee recommend that the sum of £12 be expended for the repair of the footpaths and cleaning of the gutters about the borough, and that tenders be called for the cleaning of the gutters. Moved by Alderman Honnor and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That it be adopted." Carried. The Committee likewise recommend that the sum of £3 be expended in purchasing ballast to make an approach to Mr. Marland's new houses, at the corner of Mitchell Road and Buckland-street, according to his request. Moved by Alderman Honnor and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That it be adopted." An amendment was moved by Alderman Bretnall and seconded by Alderman Dart,—"That it stand over for a fortnight." On the question being put, the motion was carried. The Committee likewise recommend that the Mayor be instructed to take proceedings or instruct the Inspector of Nuisances to take proceedings against all parties injuring the kerbstones or footpaths, directing his attention at the same time to the footpath by Mr. Gough's shop, in Raglan-street. Moved by Alderman Honnor and seconded by Alderman Evans,—"That it be adopted." Carried. Moved by Alderman Honnor and seconded by Alderman Osborne,—"That the report on the whole as presented and received be adopted." Carried. There being no further business, the Council rose.—JAMES JONES, Council Clerk.

NEWTOWN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 3rd instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. W. Bailey), and Aldermen Conley, Henderson, Kingsbury, Cozens, Bedford, Hobbs, and Galvin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence:—1. Letter from the Under-Secretary for Lands, stating that Mr. surveyor Hedgland has been instructed to survey for alignment, Bligh-street. 2. From Mr. H. Robison, drawing the attention of the Council to the necessity of carrying out certain improvements in Queen-street. Moved by Alderman Bedford, seconded by Alderman Henderson,—"That the letter be received, and referred to the Committee for Works for their report." Carried. 3. From Mr. Crocker, further with regard to the widening of O'Connell-street, and the drainage through his property. Also referred to the Committee for Works for their report. 4. From the solicitor to the Council respecting the closing of Station-street against vehicle traffic. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed, on the motion of Aldermen Conley and Galvin,—"That the Mayor be authorised to obtain through the Council's solicitor the opinion of counsel as to whether the Government have the power to close against vehicle traffic the crossing over the railway between North and South Station streets." Reports: 1. From the Finance Committee, showing accounts paid under votes of appropriation amounting to £95 17s. 11d., and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £51 8s. 6d. Report adopted on the motion of Aldermen Kingsbury and Henderson. 2. From the Committee for Works, recommending that St. Mary-street be formed as soon as possible. Report adopted, on the motion of Aldermen Bedford and Conley. Alderman Hobbs handed in a notice of motion to kerb and gutter and metal a portion of Bishopgate-street. Council then went into committee to determine on tenders for kerbing and guttering to be laid down in the O'Connell Ward. On Council resuming the Mayor reported that the committee recommend the acceptance of Mr. Moon's tender. Report adopted, on the motion of Aldermen Bedford and Galvin. The Council then rose.—R. N. BANKS, Council Clerk.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m., on the 3rd instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. St. Julian) and Aldermen Cook, Graham, Kingsbury, Moyes, and Robertson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—1st. To the Under Secretary for Lands further respecting alignment of streets in the Cook's River Ward. 2. From the Registrar-General, requesting to be furnished with a tracing showing the boundaries of the borough. 3. From Messrs. Stephens, Drinkwater, and Pritchard, requesting that Alma-lane, No. 2, may be repaired. This letter was referred to the Committee for Works. Alderman Kingsbury brought up a report from the Finance Committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts. This report was received and, at a later period of the evening, adopted, and payment authorised. Several other matters of minor importance were disposed of, and the Council then rose.—G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk.

WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, 4th October, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Ebenezer Ollive), Aldermen Henderson, Bartram, Steward, Gibbons, Gibson, and Woolley. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Messrs. Morehead and Young, requesting that Phillip-street be aligned, and calling attention to parties removing soil, &c., from the said street. Alderman Steward moved,—"That the necessary steps be taken for the alignment of the said street, and all other streets not yet aligned." Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. A letter was also read from the Under-secretary for Lands, stating that Mr. Licensed-surveyor Hedgland had been appointed to align Mary-street. A letter was also read from the Town Clerk, with draft bill enclosed, referring to licensed vehicles. Alderman Henderson presented a report of the Finance Committee, and moved that it be received. Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Bartram presented a report of the Improvement Committee, recommending that £80, in addition to £20 previously voted, be passed by the Council, to complete the kerbing and guttering and ballasting of Raglan-street, on the north side, from the Wesleyan Chapel to Elizabeth-street, and moved that it be received. Alderman Henderson seconded the motion. Carried. The Mayor moved,—"That a letter be sent to the Redfern Council, requesting it to make good Elizabeth-street from the wooden bridge to the boundary of the Borough of Redfern." Alderman Gibson seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts amounting to £140 13s. 11d., were passed, and ordered to be paid. The Mayor moved,—"That £6 be voted for the purpose of having the names of the streets painted on plates." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. Alderman Bartram moved,—"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received this evening, be now adopted." Alderman Gibbons seconded the motion. Carried. The Mayor moved,—"That 70 additional tons of blue metal be purchased for Pitt-street." Alderman Bartram seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.—T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES.

MESSRS. R. W. Ronald and Sons, of Liverpool, write under date of 28th July:—

Our fourth series of auctions for this year commenced on the 18th. East India wools were, as usual, brought forward during the first week and closed on the 22nd instant, and miscellaneous wools, though originally fixed for the 25th and 26th instant, were continued to, and closed on, Thursday, the 27th instant.

Of next East India wools the total quantity catalogued was 13,097 bales, but these comprised 583 bales not landed in time, and the actual withdrawals were 747 bales, chiefly consisting of parcels in second hands.

The attendance of the home trade was quite an average, but the usual number of Continental buyers were wanting. Competition opened very briskly, and at the first sitting prices ruled on the average quite up to the closing rates of last May auctions. This feeling was fully maintained on the two succeeding days, but on the last days a certain weakening tendency was to be observed in the case of middle soft stapled white wools and low wasty yellows, the preponderance of which latter was singularly large at the close. The result may be regarded as satisfactory and fairly justified by the course of the English wool market, which always exercises its influence on East India wools. On fine qualities of whites and yellows the rise obtained at the May auctions has been fully maintained; clean middle whites, with some staple, opened firmly; but were not so eagerly competed for towards the close; medium white and yellow wools were in good request throughout, and, though clean greys sold well, the wasty descriptions went irregularly.

The East India auctions will commence on the 19th September, and prospects are good, as the home trade, being exceptionally sound, will not likely be disturbed, unless the harvest proves less favourable than at present is confidently looked forward to.

The active demand for all classes of miscellaneous foreign wools which we have noticed since the commencement of this year has continued unabated, and though the large arrivals, attracted by the remunerative prices current here are now beginning to justify rather more caution on the part of consumers, stocks have scarcely, as yet, accumulated to any extent. The universal scarcity of useful low wools has been equally felt in the United States as in Europe, and the demand from that quarter has in no small measure contributed to stimulate the advancing tendency of prices.

Intermediate auctions, comprising chiefly wools from the Levant, and some choice parcels of unwashed River Plate fine wools, have gathered a good attendance of the home trade, and at these, as well as in large daily sales by private contract, prices of all kinds have maintained the marked advance established during the progress of the year. The quantity of miscellaneous foreign wools offered on the 25th and 27th instant, comprised, as usual, almost the entire stocks in this market, and may be summarised as follows:—

5407 bales Turkey, Georgian, &c.
477 ditto Egyptian
1586 ditto Persian, Syrian, &c.
476 ditto River Plate
589 ditto Peru and Lima
511 ditto Morocco
212 ditto Oporto and Castello Branco
146 ditto River Plate skin
345 ditto English and sundries.

Total 9644 bales.

A fair attendance of the home trade was secured throughout, and the competition, though it can scarcely be called very animated, was well maintained. The very large quantity of Turkey descriptions offered had a certain effect in limiting the eagerness of buyers for the greasy parcels of which the bulk was composed, and although assisted by some export demand, concessions of about ½d per lb. had to be submitted to generally, resulting in a large proportion changing hands. Egyptian wools were in excellent request, and realised an advance of about ½d. to 1d. per lb. upon former rates. The Persian and Syrian wools had nearly all to be passed, as they were held at prices rather out of proportion with other sorts. For the small selection of very choice River Plate wools there was a good demand, and very full rates were obtained. Peruvian and Lima wools again showed a striking rise on former prices, as has been the case lately, partly owing to small stocks. Morocco wools in the grease sold well, and the other classes merit no special comment, except that River Plate skin wool sympathised fully in the general improvement in the value of fine wools.

We subjoin a few quotations of the principal descriptions disposed of:—

East India—					
White	from	9d	to	18d	per lb.
Yellow	"	6d	to	15½d	"
Gray	"	4d	to	12d	"
Egyptian—					
White fleece	"	13d	to	19d	"
Ditto skin	"	11½d	to	15½d	"
Peruvian—					
White fleece	"	13d	to	19d	"
Morocco—					
Unwashed	"	7¼d	to	8½d	"
River Plate—					
Unwashed	"	5½d	to	10½d	"
Turkey—					
Unwashed fleece, superior	"	9½d	to	10½d	"
Ditto average	"	7d	to	9d	"

A TOUCHING WEDDING CEREMONY.—The *Sherborne Journal* describes a touching occurrence which has just taken place at the little village of Longburton, in Dorsetshire. The curate was engaged to be married to the only child of the vicar. He was taken ill, and the marriage service, at his earnest wish, was celebrated by special dispensation as he lay on his death-bed. The day after his burial was to have been that of his marriage. The wedding-cake was provided, and was cut at his funeral. The coffin of polished oak, with gilded furniture, was placed in the drawing-room, having upon it a purple and white pall, upon which was placed an exquisitely beautiful heart-shaped garland of lilies, orange blossoms, and other delicate flowers. In the centre was a small cross, similarly composed. The mourners wore white crape hatbands, those who preceded the body white silk hatbands, and all, including the bearers, white kid gloves. A hymn was sung in the church, and another in the churchyard, after the coffin, with its floral adornments, had been lowered into the grave.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	383	3	9
Wine (still)	14	3	0
—— (sparkling)	7	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	10	16	0
—— (in bottle)	1	8	6
Tobacco and snuff	24	4	0
Tea	32	10	6
Coffee and chicory	30	18	0
Sugar (unrefined)	8	4	6
Opium	23	5	0
Hops	0	4	3
Ad valorem duty	166	8	0
Specific duty	3	0	11
Pilotage	10	18	6
Harbour dues	2	5	0
Total	£718	14	0

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place on Monday, (this day,) at 3 p.m.

We have Brisbane papers to the 4th instant. The *Courier's* mail summary has the following commercial intelligence:—

Business generally during the first portion of the month was pretty brisk, but as is usually the case a reaction set in subsequently, and during the past week trade has been somewhat slack, more especially in retail business. Shipments to the Northern ports are, however, about up to the average, whilst there is little falling-off as regards the inland trade. The approach of summer has caused an increased demand for goods suitable to the season, whilst an improved demand for station supplies has added increased activity to business. The arrivals from London since our last have been three in number: the Corinth, Abbey Holme, and Palmaise, with full cargoes of general merchandise, many lines of which, especially in oilmen's stores, metals, &c., have been very acceptable to importers, whose stocks were previously almost entirely cleared, and in fact are so again, the parcels that came to hand being insufficient to do more than fill up existing gaps for the time being. Failing direct importations, the only resource is to fall back upon the Southern markets in order to replenish as required. The quantity of cotton inspected and shipped at the port of Brisbane since our last issue is as follows, the whole being clean cotton, and entitled to the bonus:—Number of bales shipped, 908, equal, at 300 lbs per bale, to 272,400 lbs.; received during the month, awaiting shipment, 174 bales, equal to 52,200 lbs.; which, added to the amount previously received during the present year, gives a total of 7471 bales shipped, equal, at 300 lbs. per bale, to 2,241,300 lbs. This includes the cotton inspected at Ipswich, and pretty nearly completes the total amount of cotton to be shipped during the present season. There has been an improved demand for all kinds of malt liquors during the month. Bulk ale is moderately inquired for; prices, however, appear to have reached a limit beyond which retailers cannot go, which has been caused by the increased rate of duty. Leading brands may be quoted at £8 to £8 10s; second-class, £1 less. Allsopp's bottled and other second qualities realise 7s 6d in bond, while Foster's, Blood's, &c., may be quoted at 8s to 8s 6d in bond. Bottled stout also shows an equal improvement as regards inquiry and rates, and leading brands, such as Guiness's and Blood's, are readily quitted at 8s to 8s 6d in bond, according to parcel. Candles are not much sought after; 16 oz. realise 10½d duty paid, for parcels of 100 boxes. Smaller lots are quitted at 11d to 11½d per lb., according to brand and quantity. Light-weights in large supply. Caustic soda has to be imported from the Southern colonies in small parcels as required, the market being bare. Soda crystals still continue scarce, and are worth £9 to £10 per ton. Fish: Nearly all kinds of tin fish meet with little demand. 1-lb. tins of lobsters are scarce, and realise 11s 6d per dozen, duty paid. Owing to the prices demanded by holders, sardines meet with but limited sale. The market is fully stocked with ling, which is dull of sale. American salmon in 1-lb. tins is quoted at 12s 6d, and English brands at 13s 6d to 14s per dozen. The flour market is dull at the present time, and shows a decline during the month of about 10s per ton. It is not anticipated, however, that present prices are likely to decline further, but that, if anything, they are more probable to advance. Quotations: Leading brands, £14 10s to £15; household, £13 10s to £14; second, £12 10s to £13. Currants realise 6d per lb. duty paid, whilst for large parcels in bond, 4½d would hardly be refused. Cape and Eleme raisins, 5½d. to 6d. Dried apples are asked for and realise 7d duty paid. Oils: There is a continued demand for boiled and raw linseed at 4s 9d to 5s per gallon, duty paid. Kerosene is easier; colza dull of sale, and castor, in bulk, scarce. Rice: There is a good demand; Java is quoted at £23 to £24, and Patna at £25. Salt: The market is almost entirely bare of coarse Liverpool, which realises £3 10s in bond. Of fine dairy salt there are ample stocks, and it is quoted at £3 15s to £4. Rock salt is very scarce, and cannot be procured at less than £4 in bond. Sugar: During the past week prices have given way to some extent. This has been caused as much by a fall in the Southern markets as anything else. Our own crop, however, is now coming in freely, and holders are already looking for an outlet in Sydney and Melbourne. We have reason to believe that the yield this year will exceed expectations, and that the quantity available for export will be considerable. We hear that there is some prospect of a refinery being established in this neighbourhood. No doubt the increase in the raw material obtainable on the spot is causing those interested to direct their attention to this as a means of producing to the grower a ready mode of disposing of his crop. The establishment of a refinery would undoubtedly be found of infinite benefit. Teas: Low quality, ration, and medium congous are in request, but better qualities are seldom asked for, and there is little inquiry for fancy teas. Wines and Spirits: Brandy, there is little alteration in the rates of last month. Hennessy's case is in better supply, and is quoted at slightly reduced rates; sales at present quotations are not, however, often made, owing to the disinclination evinced by holders. Bulk is worth 7s 3d, and Martell's dark 7s 6d to 7s 9d. Associated Vineyard and Clouzeau's cannot be obtained at less than 20s to 21s per case, the same brands of bulk being quoted at 5s 9d to 6s. There is little inquiry for West India rum, and prices remain unaltered. Queensland is offered at 2s 9d to 3s 6d, according to age and quality. Bulk whisky is in large supply; Dunville's Irish, in case, is still quoted at 18s to 19s. Wines of all descriptions are in ample supply, and little inquired for.

MONDAY MORNING.

The John Duthie, with a general cargo valued at £52,100, arrived yesterday.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Friday reports:—

Business in the import markets has been quiet, and transactions have not been extensive. In breadstuffs no improvement can be reported. The demand for flour continues light, and quotations remain steady at £13 to £13 10s per ton for Victorian brands. For wheat there has been rather more inquiry, and we learn that 3000 bushels Adelaide have brought 6s 2d per bushel, on terms, while 400 bags prime Tasmanian wheat realised a trifle over 5s 6d per bushel. Oats, notwithstanding the recent heavy arrivals, continue to be moved off in fair parcels. Under the hammer 2000 bags, chiefly New Zealand, medium quality oats, were quitted at from 2s 11d to 3s 3d per bushel. Maize for the moment is scarce, and prices a shade firmer, sales having been effected at 3s 11d per bushel. Malting barley, prime samples, is wanted, and would bring 4s 6d per bushel; some 500 bags inferior was, however, let go at 4s per bushel. Woolpacks are still in request, and some 30 bales Dundee make have been placed at 4s 1d. Sugars command more attention; privately some 600 bags yellows and white crystals have been disposed of at up to £39 per ton. At auction 3169 bags Mauritius, and 1646 bags Natal sugars were offered, of which 4673 bags were disposed of at prices which indicate a very firm market. We notice, also, that the damaged portion of the cargo of the Jean Sands, some 5972 mats China sugar, is to be offered at auction to-morrow. In liquids there is nothing of importance to record. Under the hammer 125 hogsheads English ale were placed in one line at £6 per hogshead, duty paid.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHESUS.—On the occasion of the last meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, held at their rooms in Conduit-street, the president, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe in the chair, Mr. J. T. Wood, architect, delivered a lecture descriptive of the explorations he has made at Ephesus in quest of the "Temple of Diana." The first clue which led to the discovery of this great Temple was an inscription unearthed by Mr. Wood at the remains of the great theatre particularizing the circuit of the city to be made by the priests of the Temple in their sacred processions, and specifying the "Magnesian Gate" where the young men of Ephesus met the priests and assisted in the ceremony. Mr. Wood was enabled, by tracing the route of the city wall, to find this gate, which, from its peculiar position, led him to the correct conclusion of there being two roads leading from it, one in a southerly direction (towards Magnesia) the other in the opposite direction (towards Ayasalok). Choosing the most worn of the two (the north road), he opened it up, discovering thereby numerous tombs and sarcophagi, and afterwards found a road branching towards the open country, some distance along which excavations were made, and a thick wall of large stones touched upon, two inscriptions being found proving it to be the "Peribolus Wall" built by Augustus, it being evident, therefore, that the precints of the Temple were reached. By sinking trial holes a white marble pavement was found, of Greek workmanship, 9 inches thick, with its joints rubbed and carefully fitted and laid on a course of stonework, which he afterwards ascertained was the floor of a crypt some 8 feet below the level of the Temple pavement, which last had evidently been supported by dwarf columns, of which many remains were found. Remains of large columns with their capitals and bases were also discovered, upon which traces of colour were discernible. Mr. Newton, Mr. Hyde Clarke, Professor Donaldson, and Mr. Penrose joined in the discussion that followed, and Professor Donaldson touched upon the question, which will now be set at rest, as to whether the Temple was Octostyle or Decastyle. The usual vote of thanks was passed to the right honorable chairman and to the lecturer.

REMITTANCES BY SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.—From the official returns it appears that in 1870, as in former years, the amount sent home by previous emigrants to their friends in the United Kingdom was very large, amounting to £727,408 from North America, and £12,894 from Australia and New Zealand. Of the amount sent home from North America no less than £332,638 was in the shape of prepaid passages to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Londonderry. Assuming that the remittances were made, as the Emigration Commissioners believe, principally to Irish, it is clear that they were far more than sufficient to pay the passages of all the Irish who emigrated during the year. Assuming the price of passage at £5 5s. per statute adult, and the 74,283 Irish who emigrated in the year, to be equal to 65,000 statute adults, the costs of their passages, the Commissioners state, would have been £346,500, or little more than the amount sent home as prepaid passages. The returns of the Emigration Commissioners show that in the 23 years from 1848 to 1870 inclusive, there has been sent home from North America, through banks and commercial houses, upwards of £16,334,000. Of what has been sent home through private channels there is no account.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, October 7.)

Our impression contains the report of a meeting of the members of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, called by Mr. Walter Lamb, which brings the mode of the election of members of Council to what it was in 1869, with some slight variations. The Council had prepared resolutions for this purpose, which were to be moved as amendments upon Mr. Lamb's resolution, and these, with one exception, were carried. The exception was the rule affecting the filling up of vacancies, which is to be managed in the same way as the annual elections. It was also agreed that those to go out from the Council should be members who have held their seats longest.

One or two of the members could not forego the opportunity to say some unpleasant things. Indeed the right of speaking their minds seems to some people the only privilege they care to purchase by the annual subscription paid to such societies. Their ability and pleasure lies in pulling down—which is easy work, and attended with a considerable amount of observation and dust; not in building up, which involves patient toil and self-sacrifice. Let the promoters of any public object fail in any of their calculations, and they are assailed with obloquy; let them succeed and nothing is said of their services. There is no virtue in a man who has no enemies, and little utility, we suppose, in a society that is without detractors. The progress of a kindred institution, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a society that has thrown its light over the world, has not been unattended with difficulties. It has had its splenetic friends and croakers. Even now, when there are funds in hand to the amount of £22,000—even now, when Mr. Mechi lands it, at the general meeting, for having conferred incalculable benefits on British agriculture, not alone by its shows, but by its publications and scientific operations, a few other members, who never miss the opportunity to administer their goad, consider they are doing good service by stigmatising the society as "rotten at the foundation," &c.

It was said at the meeting on the 2nd that the management of the society was in the hands of some five or six gentlemen who had done their best to get rid of all its funds. Had any one considered the remark worth a reply, it might have been asked, Where were the funds of the society when these "five or six" gentlemen undertook it? They took to a name and a debt, and if they have spent the funds of the society in holding three Exhibitions in Sydney, they have only spent what their own energy enabled them to raise. Compared with the expenditure of the society in its earlier stages, the outlay recently incurred may seem large; but we must measure the expenditure by the results. Compare the results of the Parramatta Shows with the results of the Sydney Shows, and then we may come to a safer conclusion. We wish nothing better for the society than that it should enter upon an elaborate report of its proceedings. This would dispose of a number of unfounded charges now very industriously circulated.

The BUTTER forwarded to Mr. Tallerman has been submitted to various chemists IN LONDON. It is as we expected. They find more fault with its condition than its quality. To prove a successful venture it must be quite freed from butter milk, packed in small bulks, and kept cool through the tropics. It does not regain its former state after having been melted.

Amongst the news by the last mail has come further information respecting the manufacture of ARTIFICIAL ICE. Mr. Reece's invention has been subject to test since we last heard of it. He asserted that he could produce 20 tons of ice by the consumption of 1 ton of coal; but it turns out that the combustion of 1 ton of coal resulted in the production of nearly 29 tons of ice. Whether this inventor's method be applicable to ship-board we know not; the pressure used renders it unlikely and dangerous; but on land it supersedes any process yet known. The price of ice will be reduced to a few shillings a ton, and will of course be more freely used. The supplies from America and Norway will be sought no more. From recent reports it does appear that for meat preserving we must fall back upon artificial cold, and the export of fresh meat.

A correspondence of some length has been going on in the *Herald* between Mr. James Pye and a writer signing himself "Adam," and is now brought to a close. The subject is DRAINAGE AS APPLIED TO ORANGE ORCHARDS. Mr. Pye avows his faith in surface drainage—his opponent advocates subsoil drainage. We are disposed to pay considerable attention to what Mr. Pye says about the growing of oranges, but we think his opinion respecting subsoil drainage to be of far less value, since his experience must have been meagre. What "Adam" may know of drainage we cannot say; but perhaps his knowledge is theoretical—gathered from the reports of English practice. But if so, his opinion is as worthy of respect as Mr. Pye's concerning this particular question. No one has yet acquired sufficient experience of subsoil drainage in this colony to justify him in speaking with much confidence. We are peculiarly situated. Opinion has changed in England, even, with respect to this operation, and the manner in which it should be performed, within the last twenty years,—a critical inquiry into the subsoil being in all cases needful to the effectual and economical investment of capital. But there has been no change of opinion in this fundamental belief—that all rain should pass through and not over the surface soil. If "Adam" wishes to insist upon this as a principle of effectual culture, he has all the experience of the best men in the old country to back him up. If Mr. Pye wishes to bring his readers to believe that it is the correct thing to carry off the rain water by means of surface drains, before it has discharged its mission, they may safely reply, that whilst the application of a principle may differ in two countries so far apart as Britain and New South Wales, the principle itself remains the same. When a few more years have gone past it is probable we shall have more experience to speak from concerning the subsoil drainage of orangeries. It is very unphilosophical to be in haste in forming conclusions where a multitude of observations and allowances have to be made.

We learn from Queensland that a scheme is afloat for irrigating cane. The mouth of the Bulimba Creek is to be dammed, which will have the effect of storing sufficient water to irrigate 10,000 acres, it is said. According to the *Queenslander*—

> The district does not suffer materially from flood water, and by the erection of a strong dam just inside the entrance to the creek, the salt water would be kept back and the storm water let off by an arrangement of flood-gates. The length of the dam would be 180 feet, with a height of 15 feet, and the effect would be a permanent fresh water canal, many miles in length, and available for irrigating a splendid tract of arable land, and increasing its capabilities to produce cane. It would also supply the shipping, which have now to send four miles further up the river for water. The total cost of the work, according to careful calculations, would be about £5000, and we were assured by several land owners, that in the event of the work being completed by Government aid, they would be only too glad to bear the cost of interest upon the capital. It is a scheme worthy of most serious consideration, for it is believed that it would have the immediate effect of largely increasing the value of an important district, the one great want of which is fresh water.

Irrigation is a great deal advocated as the remedy for all our complaints. But no practical scheme comes before us. There are a few feeble instances of small plots of land watered when there is abundance of water, and, therefore, when irrigation is least required; but nothing more. Indeed, we scarcely see how more can at present be expected. If irrigation were done, it must be on a large scale, and done publicly. The works must be territorial. It would be necessary to preface any operation of this sort with a Drainage Act; but we fear we do not enjoy the conditions favourable to irrigation. In Italy and India there are extensive ranges of snow-capped mountains, where glaciers form and discharge. On these sparkling summits are stored the snows of winter for summer use. These stores are congealed during the time they are not wanted, but when the sun gains power and sucks the moisture from the soil, he melts these reservoirs and the rivers are supplied in proportion as his fervour waxes greater. We have no snowy ranges here, so that when the heat of summer is fiercest the farmer's need of water is sorest. For this reason we do not see how any great scheme of irrigation will ever be possible in New South Wales. Here and there the means may present themselves of watering a plot of land, but no more.

In looking over a file of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* we find, as usual, the STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH CEREAL CROPS for the harvest then in process. The crop of wheat is inferior—the barley is good, the oats are average, beans and peas rather disappointing. Of 225 returns 121 state wheat to be below the average, 96 state it to be an average crop, and only 8 describe it as being over an average. Last year the returns numbered 123. The proportions were as follow:—Under average 40, average 67, over average 16. Reducing those returns to their percentage values, the wheat crops of 1870 shows over average 13, against 3 in 1871; average 54, against 43 in 1871; under average, 33 against 54 in 1871. This year's crop must be regarded as being, therefore, decidedly inferior to that of last year. Cattle-food of all kinds promises to be abundant, and the potatoes are, as usual, rotting off during the rainy season.

The English farmer is obliged to feed both his land and his cattle with food not produced by the land, in order to keep up its fertility. He obtains guano from abroad for his crops, and oilcake for his cattle. Those who have tasted Christmas mutton and beef, are sensible of a very strong flavour of oilcake. Those who do not approve it seek relief in grass-fed meat, which is possible only to the wealthy. The masses are obliged to content themselves with stall fed meat, and can only get that at a very high price. The demand for guano—a substance not totally unknown here—has exhausted the supply; and the British farmer is driven to employ other fertilisers, and frequently falls into the snares of impostors. The demand for feeding stuffs also quickens the devices of persons who are apt in the "peculiar" ways of the heathen Chinee, though they do business under a Christian name, and a great deal of oil cake is sold that is not only devoid of nutritious properties, but possessed of those which are poisonous. The Agricultural Society with the means at its command is endeavouring to stand between the adulterators and their prey, and an inquiry is about to be made. Cattle are dying about the country without any assignable cause—unless it be the consumption of food that does not agree with them. This inquiry will we suppose embrace the question as to how far the administration of concentrated food such as oil cake can be adopted—and whether much of the mortality, apart from poison, is not attributable to this cause.

A change of feeling is observable respecting the amount of encouragement to be given to ROAD ENGINES in England. A short time since—six years ago—it was enacted that these engines should not travel by day, and at night only under such restrictions as proved prohibitory of their use upon the road. The success attained by Thomson's Road Locomotive, however, has given rise to a desire that these engines should be more used. The roads are now certainly well adapted to it, and it is thought that horses will soon become accustomed to it also. Provided the owner of an engine observes a few simple rules, his liability will be no greater than that of the owner of any horse-drawn vehicle, and in order to preserve the bridges, a memorandum is to be placed upon them of the weight they will bear, in exceeding which the owner of the engine will make himself liable to fine. The rate of travelling is limited to 5 miles an hour in the country and 3 miles in the town. So far as roads are concerned there is no difficulty in using these very useful engines in England. Not that they absolutely require smooth roads, for they are built to travel where roads are not—over the wilds of India for instance, where they are now used for the conveyance of troops and the public generally. But it must be evident that the wear and tear, and the force required, are reduced to a minimum when the road is good. In this colony they would be of great service—as feeders to the railway. It would be desirable to improve the roads for them but, if not, they would travel with more comfort to passengers than the coaches now in use.

MUSIC IN ENGLAND.

(From "Music: its Origin and Influence," in the Quarterly Review.)

LET it be clearly understood that we allude to modern music, and that we start from about 1400, at which time England possessed a distinct national life; and we say that her church music came from Provence. The schools of Henry VIII. were deeply indebted to the influence of Josquin des Pres; and the schools of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I, were as deeply indebted to the influence of Palestrina. Nevertheless, between 1500 and 1650 there flourished in England a very illustrious series of composers who will bear comparison with any of their contemporaries in Belgium, France, or Italy. The Restoration music was mainly of French origin, deeply infected with the genius of Lulli; and although Purcell broke away from many French forms, and endeavoured to chasten the English school by an admixture of the old Elizabethan severity, yet he left none capable of carrying out the new development, and from his time to our own, as far as we have had any composers capable of writing anything beyond a ballad, we have been mainly influenced by the Italian writers of the early part of the eighteenth century, and by the German writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, of whom many have been hospitably received in this country, and one, Handel—according to Beethoven, the greatest musician who ever lived—dwelt for many years in London, and made England his adopted home. If, then, we say that England is not a musical country, let us not be misunderstood. We are speaking of its actual products, not of its latent capacities. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Germany itself had no school to speak of, nor could she during the seventeenth century at all compete with her Italian rival. The most fatal point against England is this, that twice it has missed rare opportunities for developing a national school. The schools of the Reformation and the schools of the Restoration both died, and have never been revived. And now once again there is a great musical impulse in England. This time it comes from Germany. We have at this moment a number of talented English composers living, from Cipriani Potter and Sterndale Bennett to Arthur Sullivan, composing German music in England. Shall we end by developing a really national school? Shall we be able not only to copy, to paraphrase, to adopt, but to assimilate the foreign elements, and blend them together with something which is not foreign, as Germany once assimilated grace and melody from Italy, as France is even now taking science and counterpoint from Germany? Shall we be able so to take and make our own as to become creators of national music? If we review the history of music in England during the last half-century, we shall be greatly encouraged to hope for the best. Appreciation must precede production. England has always been famous for paying others to do what she could not do for herself; but she generally ends by learning the trick. England in the last fifty years, if she has not produced so many fine vocalists and instrumentalists as Italy, has, at all events, had several worthy to be placed quite in the front rank. In a curiously conceited book, written by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, and published in 1828, in that nobleman's old age, we may still read of the profound impression which such singers as Mrs. Billington and Mrs. Storace made; and those who wish to carry the record of great names almost up to the present date may refer to Mr. Ella's "Musical Sketches." But the great test of musical progress in England is to be found in the enormous multiplication of concerts and subsequent growth of musical societies, not only in London, but throughout the country. At the beginning of this century the Haymarket, the Pantheon, and the Hanover-square-rooms were the chief scenes of musical action. From time to time there was a Handel festival in Westminster Abbey or York Minster. English operas were produced profusely larded with ballads, and Italian, occasionally German and French operas were adapted for the English public, with additional bravoura and comic points; and last, but not least, there were the symphonies of Haydn, regarded by the enthusiasts with the same sort of favour as Schumann's music is now by amateurs and stigmatized by the general public as the music of the future. Such was the state of affairs about the year 1800. Towards 1816 the opera-goers, being terribly tired of the old Italian and French operas, began to discover the merits of Gluck and Mozart. Soon afterwards Rossini arrived in England, and was immediately proclaimed to be the greatest musician that ever lived. The connoisseurs still held fast to Beethoven and Mozart, but for a time the brilliancy of the new Italian school eclipsed everything. Then came Weber, who, with the assurance of a bold and eclectic genius, preferred to serve two masters, and succeeded to some extent in producing the most fascinating compromise between the scientific harmonies of Germany and the sensuous melodies of Italy. As a natural consequence, neither country has ever forgiven him; he has been weighed in the Italian balance, and found too heavy; and in the German, and found too light. His success was, nevertheless, very great in this country, and the English showed their appreciation of him by singing nothing but the "Huntsman's Chorus" for years, and hissing all through the first performance of his *chef d'œuvre*, the overture to "Euryanthe." Meanwhile to the Philharmonic Society belongs the glory of keeping alive the sacred flame of the highest German inspiration. It was in 1820, before the Italian mania, that this honourable society invited over Spohr, who wrote expressly for it his G-minor symphony; it was in 1827, in the full flush of Rossini's and Weber's popularity, that they sent the ever-memorable £100 to Beethoven, then on his deathbed; nor is it necessary for us to remind our musical readers how, through evil report and good report, the Philharmonic Society has held on to this day with two symphonies at each concert, so that the echoes of Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven for more than half a century have never been allowed to slumber in the Hanover-square-rooms. The society's concerts now take place in St. James's-hall. Cipriani Potter, Sir George Smart, and Sir Henry Bishop were all good friends of music in England; and Mr. Moscheles, who settled in London in 1821, and remained here until 1846, did as much as anyone to diffuse a sounder musical taste amongst the upper classes. But between the years 1830-40 three new influences made themselves felt almost simultaneously. They were connected with three names of very different calibre, all of which were destined to have the most far-reaching and beneficial influences upon musical taste and musical education in England. These three names are Dr. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, with whom we must connect the name of his gifted friend and pupil, Sir Sterndale Bennett, M. Jullien, and Mr. John Hullah. On these three heterogeneous influences we shall now make a few remarks. The presence of Mendelssohn was in itself a power. His was a bright, sunny, and at the same time energetic personality, which took possession of people wherever he went; and everywhere he carried with him the same single-hearted devotion to art, the same tireless faculty of creation, the same intense activity, and the same lofty ideal. Once more England, the refuge of Luca Marenzio and Orlando Lasso, the adopted home of Handel, the hospitable host of Haydn, the reverent patron of Beethoven, Spohr, and Weber, was happy in securing the affection of the great, the gifted and the lamented Mendelssohn. Seldom have so many amiable and endearing qualities met in any one individual as were to be found in Mendelssohn. . . . In 1829 Mendelssohn first came to England, and brought with him the wonderful "Midsummer's Night Dream" overture. In the same year he visited Scotland, and celebrated that country whilst enriching the world with one of his most lovely and original compositions. The strange echoes of Fingal's Cave, where the water comes eddying in over the singular rock formations that lie clearly visible beneath it, the wild concourse of sea-birds, and the musical winds—how much of all this is woven into the Hebrides or the overture to Fingal's Cave we all know. In 1832 Mendelssohn again came to England, and played his G-minor concerto at one of the Philharmonic concerts. In the following year he brought over his A-minor symphony, which was not either played or understood thoroughly until some years later. The trumpet overture in C and the "Melusine" were both heard during that year, but the "Midsummer's Night Dream" long remained the popular favourite; and, indeed, it was the key which first opened up to the English public the rich and fertile treasures of Mendelssohn's genius. In 1837 Mendelssohn brought over his "St. Paul," which was that year performed at Birmingham and London. In 1842 we first heard his Scotch symphony, and he himself played his D-minor concerto at the Philharmonic. In 1844 he was invited by that society to conduct six concerts, and all the *élite* of London crowded into the Hanover-square-rooms to see and hear him. His very cadenzas and marvellous improvisations on the piano are remembered to this day as events of importance in the history of music in England. Mendelssohn may be said to have invented a new school for the pianoforte—unlike that of Beethoven, unlike that of Weber, very unlike Thalberg, whose compositions he nevertheless warmly admired: the "Lieder ohne Worte" turn the piano into the artistic chronicler of every passing emotion, sad or joyous or capricious or hasty or solemn. How many reveries, five minutes long, live and die and are clean forgotten; yet they too would fain have found expression, and are often remembered with a certain pain, as unrealised moments in the eternal silence. Mendelssohn has, as it were, embalmed a few of such precious waifs and strays of time in sound; and he has thus shown the way to others. Is it too much to say that half the pianoforte music reveries, *momens musicales*, &c., published during the last thirty years, are reflections of the style and manner of the songs without words? In 1846, Mendelssohn, already failing from the strain and excitement produced by overwork, conducted for the first time the "Elijah" at Birmingham. It was to be the bright and fitting crown of his short life. He might have lived a little longer if he had given up all work; but, as it was, the "Elijah" rehearsals at Exeter-hall, in 1847, destroyed him. He died at Leipsic in September of that year. His influence on the music of this century is second only to Beethoven, and his influence over the English musical world has been second to none. He has taught our professional musicians that their art is more than a trade, and our amateurs that music is more than a pastime. The great improvement in the social status of professional musicians in England is largely due to the fact that Mendelssohn who lived and laboured so much amongst us, was not only a perfect musician, but a perfect gentleman. It is difficult either to estimate or to over-estimate the influence of Mr. John Hullah on music and musical taste in England, which we have the more pleasure in recording, as many persons seem now to forget the services he has rendered. In 1840, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. Hullah brought over from Paris the French system of Wilhelm, and singing schools soon sprang up throughout the country. Exeter Hall was the scene of the first great Hullah Concerts, and in 1853 St. Martin's Hall was built and fitted up by Mr. Hullah's own exertions. Here was performed every then existing work of importance, many for the first time. He brought out a large number of the best living singers—Madame Sherrington, Sims Reeve, Santley, Thomas, Cummings; and many of our best instrumentalists made their first *débuts* under him. He also inaugurated the class-teaching in schools under his charge, and a large number of the students in the training schools who have shown special talent for music have become choir-masters and organising masters in different parts of the country, and real centres of civilization. Mr. Hullah is the author of several operas which were produced with success in their day; he has also written songs and part-songs, besides numerous exercises and vocal studies of all kinds for the instruction of his classes. It is impossible not to mention here the name of the Rev. John Curwen, who within the last few years has introduced the Tonic Sol-fa system into this country. The notation he employs is a letter notation, and the prominent tonal difference between the Hullah and the Sol-fa methods turns on this one important fact that *Do* is a fixed sound in Hullah's system, but *Do* stands for the keynote of any key whatever with the solfaists. Thus Mr. Curwen's method is based on the principle of key relationship, which regards tones not as high or low, but as grouped about the governing or keynote. The rapid spread of this system in schools, factories, and the rural districts would seem to indicate that it is specially well adapted for teaching the more ignorant masses the elements of music. But upon this subject there is a great difference of opinion amongst good musicians. However, the Committee of Council on Education announced in 1869 their resolution to accept "the Tonic Sol-fa method, and the Tonic Sol-fa notation upon the same terms as should from time to time be applicable to the ordinary method and notation." In connexion with the progress of singing in England, it must be noted for the honour of our country that Mr. Henry Leslie has produced out of English voices and English enthusiasm a choir so perfect that we may doubt whether anywhere in the world there exists or ever has existed such a body of trained voices both male and female.

GIANTS AND DWARFS.

(From Land and Water.)

IF five feet three inches be placed as the mean height of the human stature in the present day, a foot above or below that may reasonably be considered as a standard of tall or diminutive people. A man of six feet is a tall man, and above that height a very tall one. We seldom find very tall people in our islands proportionably built. The Patagonians have their limbs and arms proportionate to their size, and, being a peculiar race, they can be perpetuated by maintaining their primitive habit. It is not inferred that, in the maintenance of the primitive habit, their vicious propensities, their ignorant state, or their barbarisms are to be preserved for this purpose. Some curious theories were formerly advanced about the subject of gigantic stature. It was said that, had the species of mankind continued gigantic or become so, he could not be so commodiously supplied with food—that there would not have been flesh enough of the best edible beasts to serve his turn; and if beasts had been made answerably bigger there would not have been grass enough. Also, if man had been larger there would be less use for his reason, for he could then have effected with his natural strength what he must now achieve with innumerable engines; nor could he have ridden a horse, or used many other creatures. On the whole, it was said that no cause could be assigned why man was not made ten times bigger, but to preserve his relation to the rest of the universe. . . .

Men of great height are not as a consequence men of great strength, unless proportionately shaped, and even then their intellectual power or inventive faculties have not been found greater in proportion. Although, in general confirmation, the type of the human family is much alike, the skull and the brain power varies in size like the leaves on the forest trees and the sands on the sea-shore. We want giants; yea, Titans, of intellectual calibre, mechanical grasps, and moral attributes. We have had them, and we can still have them of all natural sizes, by paying proper attention to the people's food, the national education, and the public health.

There have been some very remarkable dwarfs, or men and women of very small stature, in all times. Putting aside the "fairies," the "brownies," and the "good people" of our own islands, and the elves of other nations under other various names, we have had many natural born members of the human family of very diminutive stature indeed. Keeping to modern days, there was Nicholas Ferry, otherwise known as Bebe, who died at Luneville, in the palace of Stanislaus, King of Poland, in 1764. This personage was only two feet two inches in height. At birth he was scarcely 2 lb., and at baptism he was presented on a plate. He died at the age of 23. He was a seven-months' child. His mouth could not receive his mother's nipple, so he had to be suckled by a goat. At two years old he began to walk, and his feet were then an inch and a half long. At six years he was fifteen inches high, and weighed 13 lbs. This little dwarf was pleasing by all accounts, but it appears that puberty produced violent effects on some of his organs, and led to his rapid decline. His strength began to diminish; his back bone became bent; his head leaned to one side; his nose became enlarged; he lost his gaiety; he became decrepit; and died with all the appearances of old age.

In 1751 three dwarfs were shown; one at Bristol two feet and a half high. These had all the appearance of old age in their features. The second was exhibited in London, two feet five inches; and, at Amsterdam a third was shown, and about the same size. Sir Geoffrey Hudson, one of the heroes of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak," at thirty years of age was only eighteen inches high. After thirty he took a sudden stretch, and attained the height of three feet nine inches. He died at the age of sixty-three. Count Joseph Borawlaski, a Pole: at twenty he was only two feet four inches; at the age of thirty, three feet three inches. This dwarf was well-proportioned, and married a woman of average size. He had several children of ordinary size, and he died at Durham at a very extraordinary age for a dwarf; he is asserted to have been ninety-eight at the period of his death, in 1837.

Charles Stratton, *i.e.*, General Tom Thumb of our days: At the time of his first exhibition in this country his height was twenty-five inches, and his weight 25 lbs. Being in the hands of the "Prince of Humbugs," we are in doubt as to what his precise age was then or now. The parents and relatives of Nicholas Ferry were well-proportioned people, and the parents of mostly all our exhibited dwarfs have been the same.

Of dwarfs it is generally stated that, although the physical development is arrested, the nervous power is fully developed. I would say this only holds true in part. So far as relates to the mind or brain power, dwarfs in general are deficient in mental energy; they are also deficient in physical power, although their passions may be strong. Where there is an unnatural arrest of growth, there must be an arrest of other powers, and most of our dwarfish individuals will be found to have been malformed in head, neck, limbs, or arms, and internally as well as externally. A young person may also run to seed like a plant, or exhibit early a great promise and blossom, but the fruit is missing from the tree; the parent trunk may live, but the branches one after one wither and decay. Rapid growth too often heralds decline and decay, and nowhere is this more to be observed than among the human family. On the score of longevity, the dwarf has the advantages in many instances of the giant; but in other attributes, and gentleness is not the best, the ponderous individual will be found more gentlemanly and inoffensive in manner, than the pigmy; dwarfish and malformed creatures are generally spiteful and treacherous. Were it a question of making a companion, I would choose the giant in preference to the dwarf.

"Dwarfs," no more than giants, are not naturally and systematically perpetuated. The diminutive races that exist in proximity to the North Pole, are, as far as we can see, a natural race, but at what time of the world's history they were first located there, it is impossible, perhaps, to determine. Though climate has a marked influence on the system, it is not clear that, if the Laplander were transplanted to India or Britain, his stature and strength would much increase. The Lapp might be acclimatised, but he would need to be intermarried, and his offspring for some generations, before his stature and his physical qualities would undergo a decided change.

The race of man can be improved physically and morally in strength and stature, as well as the breed of animals can be improved. The human race can also be made to deteriorate, but we can never produce a race of "giants," or "dwarfs," or perpetuate them from sire to son. A monstrosity is not a man. A "freak of nature" so called, animal or human, is not in pursuance to a natural law. It is something abnormal, un-animal-like, and anomalous. Nature may be tricked with, but she will not be outraged with impunity. She can scare us and make us affrighted by our own creations until we stand abashed, and acknowledge in the littleness of our thoughts the littleness of our power and actions. What vast and mighty fields are placed before man to exercise his talents in for the benefit of his species! The seed of knowledge is within his brain, the lever of industry is in his arm, and yet he looks down listlessly on, and travels over acres and mountains and deserts of waste. Our senses are played with, our fancy is tickled, our reason is bettimes unhinged, while the nightmare "wonder!" chains us to the earth, and rides rough-shod over our bodies. Happily the world is still young, and man possesses a recuperative power, which, when wisely directed, will restore him to his primitive health. The days of the fabled giants are gone, and a race of European dwarfs are neither possible or indispensable.

A MENU OF GUESTS.

(From the Spectator.)

POOR John Leech's worthy successor, Mr. Du Maurier, who every week softens the heart of women towards *Punch*—they have hated *Punch* ever since Jerrold's time—by his incomparable sketches of children, and who, as the domestic humourist of the kingdom, is perhaps more popular than caricaturist ever was, the other day hit a blot in our system of entertainments. He suggested that every guest at an evening party should be treated like an Academy picture, should carry a number affixed to his or her back, and receive a catalogue stating the names to which the numbers were appropriated. The drawing with which he illustrated his proposal, a group of well-dressed persons—all so typical that the sketch should be retained by the collectors for the benefit of some Mr. Wright of the next century—eagerly peering at each other's tickets and exchanging comments behind each other's backs, was of course irresistibly comic; but very few Londoners looked at it without acknowledging that they wished it were true; that the idea, if it could be realised in some less grotesque fashion, would distinctly add to the convenience of our social arrangements. It is a bore not to know to whom you are talking; and, now that society is civilised enough to abandon some of its ancient defensive ceremonies, the first object of etiquette is to prevent bore. The disuse of formal and universal introductions was of course inevitable. The stiff old formula *ceased to be* indispensable when the responsibility of the host was admitted, and when it ceased to be rude to talk to a man without an introduction, and nothing but a strong sense of duty could enable an entertainer to go through work so monotonous and so fatiguing. Indeed, even duty would not nowadays strengthen a London hostess to the task. Her receptions are too large, and too mixed for anything of the kind, and her guests arrive to dinner too nearly at one undivided instant of time. She has enough to do to pair them off comfortably and get them seated, and, that done, must leave them to find out any information they want by the best device that occurs to them, usually the very bad one of asking some one as little instructed as themselves. There is no remedy in the direction of compulsory introductions, and would be none even if the English middle-class were not, as it is, in the habit of taking its etiquettes whole and raw from the Upper Two Thousand, who having nothing to do but meet, and nothing to talk about but each other, need or think they need, no introductions; but we suspect a good many dinner-givers, as well as diners out, and all who attend evening parties, would gladly welcome some substitute for the disused etiquette. A mode of introduction without the host's help would seem to be a necessary complement of modern ways.

The annoyance is most felt perhaps at dinner, for at dinner you cannot go away, though at dinner there are mitigations. You know the name of your next-door neighbour at all events, and are not likely as regards her, to commit any extreme *bêtise*, to laugh at her husband's last speech, or to suggest that her father did not come well out of that last great commercial suit at law, and that security is something. But you may be hopelessly ignorant of the very name of the much pleasanter talker on the other side—for if your host kindly utters it, you are pretty certain not to catch it exactly—and are liable, therefore, for half your dinner existence to all the pitfalls which beset the man or woman who talks he swift London allusive talk without knowing to whom. Even supposing these all escaped, that you condemn no one in whom your interlocutor is especially interested, scarify none of her cousins, or at least only the right ones, and make no unlucky dig at her husband's profession or her own special weakness, there is still in the very sense of restraint a slight loss of power, a small inconvenience, a faint impulse towards talking nothing when you are disposed to make talk improving, a conceivable possibility of petty discomfort, which ought somehow or other to be obviated. What are etiquettes for, if not to keep sand out of your mental eyes? The Sybarites have been abused for ages about those crumpled rose-leaves; but, after all, the Sybarites were quite right. The object being smooth rose-leaves, crumpled rose-leaves were failures, and failures, in small things as well as great, are to be carefully eschewed. A dinner-party is meant to be pleasant, and if a morsel of knowledge makes it a trifle pleasanter, why is that morsel to be despised, still more to be refused? Savans in cookery know the dishes that are being handed round, and may, if very experienced, predict those which will come by-and-bye; but to the mass of diners a menu is none the less convenient, and is therefore provided. If it is nice to know what you are eating and what you still have to expect, it is very much nicer to know to whom you are speaking, and within what range of subjects it is safe, or at all events polite, to wander, so as at least to avoid talking Fawcettism to a Tory member's wife, or very liberal theology to the Evangelican rector's sister. It is *not* pleasant to be told at dinner that on your death-bed you will alter that very heretical opinion. As it happens, too, the improvement could be very easily made, and without any visible innovation, such as the introduction of a menu of guests, a card with the names arranged in the same order as at the table, though that of course would, if it once became popular, be the complete and final substitute for the missing etiquette. Every one would then see at a glance not only the name of his neighbour, but of that capital talker opposite who is to be cultivated; of that pretty woman in grey—second from host—who is making such eyes at her cavalier; and of that useful bore, fourth from corner, who is drowning everybody else's voice, and therefore allowing everybody to talk as he or she lists. The "table" sketched at the back of the menu is, we submit, the desideratum, the easy, the polite, and the perfect remedy for the diner's great grievance; but of course it is just a little too good. Somebody very big must adopt the idea before it will be accepted, and even then it will demand some little care to prevent any shuffling of places.

FRUIT PRESERVING.—Of course, it is premature now (says the *Goulburn Herald*) to offer an opinion as to whether the coming season will be a good one for fruit or not; but it may not be out of place once more to call the attention of our country friends to the demand that exists for jams and preserved fruits. Large quantities of these, and strangely enough of the very kinds that are produced in abundance in the district, continue to be imported from Tasmania and South Australia. Surely it will pay people there to make jams, send them a thousand miles or so, and pay import duty and charges, it ought to pay us to make them for consumption on the spot. It seems a reproach to the colony that its inhabitants are not sufficiently industrious to make for themselves all manufactured articles for which they have the raw material at hand, and which do not require the expenditure of large capital nor the acquisition of peculiar technical skill. The present time is chosen to call attention to this matter because, should anyone be inclined to enter upon it on a large scale some previous arrangements may be necessary. Just now, since the Meat-Preserving Company have discontinued work, it is likely that there are tinsmiths who are, or shortly will be, out of employment; or possibly an arrangement might be made with the company for the making of tins on their premises. Both in this and in other matters it may perhaps be desirable that arrangements should be made before the busy season for our farmers shall have arrived. Amongst many of those who grow grapes there are comparatively few who can manufacture drinkable wine; but very possibly an trial it would be found that most of them could make very fair vinegar. Our farmers are constantly paying money out of pocket for vinegar and for pickles imported from the mother country. There can be no reason why this should be the case. Why not make their own vinegar? and bottle their own pickles? Why not indeed go further and supply the local demand in their own neighbourhoods? Really our friends have very much to learn, and this too notwithstanding that the acquisition of the kind of knowledge most practically useful to them is by no means of the most difficult character. It is desirable that nothing should go to waste, especially when our settlers are not so well off as they might wish. Perhaps it is not generally known that the leaves of the maize split up make excellent mattresses. We are assured that the material thus provided is superior to wool or New Zealand flax, and inferior only to horsehair. It may be well to bear this in mind against the coming harvest. Hitherto the leaves have been thrown away as so much that is useless.

BAMBUSA EDULIS.—Of the numerous species of bamboo which are hardy in our gardens, and which have been introduced within the last ten years from China, Cochin-China, and other regions of the distant East, none has exhibited a more vigorous growth during the late hot weather than Bambusa edulis. We have seen it produce in a few weeks shoots over nine feet long, and as thick as a man's wrist at the base. These giant pseudo-asparagus did not begin to branch until they had reached their full length. One might "see them grow," as the gardeners say. We have not yet tried to eat the young shoots, which are said to be nutritious, and we are now only urging the ornamental value of this fine plant in moist soils and on the margins of pieces of water.—*Ed. André in "L'Illustration Horticole."*

REMEDY FOR BORERS.—We have many reasons for believing that a free use of common soft soap will be found an effectual remedy for the borer pest in fruit trees. To apply it, take six pounds of soap to a bucket with cold soapsuds—all these would furnish the latter. Get the mixture to the consistency of paint; then with an ordinary paint-brush rub it thickly all round and up the trunk to the branches, and into the joints where the branches strike off. As the fly generally deposits its eggs in the rough wood just above the surface of the soil, paint that portion of the trees particularly well, and lift of the soil and rub it in an inch or so under the surface. Should borer holes be discovered, as they very likely will at this time of the year, fill up the holes with soap. It has but to touch the insect to kill it. The borer fly commences to emerge from the pupa in July and August, and continues to lay eggs in different periods all through the warm weather. If continuing on the escape in August and September; but it seldom approaches a tree well painted with soft soap, and if it does the eggs are destroyed by the next application. Soft soap injures the leaves and young shoots, but does no harm to firm bark and wood, and during spring it should be applied once a month, or after very heavy rain, which washes off the previous coat.

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FLOWERS FOR CUTTING—THE AZALEAS.

These are the very cream of flowers for cutting, glowing with colour the richest and the most pure, exquisite in shape, with a fairy lightness thrown over their delicate texture by their outstanding bundles of trembling stamens; many of them moderately and therefore pleasantly perfumed. It is impossible to overrate either the beauty or use of azaleas, cut or uncut, for decoration. But specimens of azaleas, when once established in form and broken into regular flowering habits, unlike camellias, are not the better, but the worse, for being cut. Such pruning not only reduces their size, but is apt to throw the cut portion out of gear for the next year's blooming. The young wood on the cut-in branches will break later and flower later the following season than that which has been left uncut. Hence when a portion of an azalea is pruned by the removal of its flowers, it is good practice to stop every shoot on the plant as soon as the flowers fade. The entire plant will then break pretty evenly, and the evils incident to the branches which are necessarily pruned for the flowers will be reduced to a minimum. Some would use stronger words, and say that such cutting was a positive good, and so it would be for unformed plants. But pruning is by no means necessary or beneficial to flowering azaleas that have acquired a certain degree of maturity, and azalea flowers may be gathered for one of the most serviceable objects for which they are employed, that of bouquet making, without interfering with the branches at all. With a flat basket lined with clean tissue paper, and a sharp pair of scissors or nimble fingers, a basketful of the very best material for bouquet work may speedily be thinned out from the sides of a pyramid or bush of azalea bloom without detriment, sometimes with positive advantage to the effectiveness of the flowers left. The overcrowded blossoms are removed, so that a green leaf is enabled to peep forth here and there; or a break is made in the formal crowds of flowers, to enable the light and shade to play more charmingly over or through it all. This mode of gathering azalea blossoms demands care, however; the flowers must not be bruised, and they should be picked out, as it were, by their very roots. The base of the corolla must be preserved intact, else the trembling stamens (one of the chief graces of the azalea) will tumble out, and the whole flower be injured or destroyed. There is, however, no difficulty in gathering single azalea blooms in perfection. The less, however, they are handled, the better. Each colour should be arranged by itself, and there must be no heaping of one flower on to the other—as, although azaleas are not so easily tarnished or bruised as camellias, the flowers are readily spoiled, especially when placed together without the intervention of branchlets and leaves.

Of course, for bouquet making, each separate flower should be mounted, or they may be massed in aggregates of three together, with a sprig of myrtle branch peeping forth beside or between them. A base of neutral green boughs or moss should be formed, as for camellias, and then the eyes and fingers of taste must indeed have lost their cunning or skill if a bouquet of rare excellence and beauty cannot be built up of azaleas alone, or in association with camellias, or indeed any other flower. For while camellias, as already stated, are somewhat stiff in their habit, and refuse to combine congenially with other flowers, azaleas seem alike beautiful and at home with all. Perhaps the best and most effective position for them in mixed bouquets is when fringing as with a border of lace the outer edge, the flowers themselves nestling their pure and delicate heads on green cushions of maidenhair fern. The purest selfs—whites, scarlets, reds—will be found most effective for bouquets.

All this, however, only refers to greenhouse or Indian azaleas. The hardy deciduous varieties, though of flimsier form, are almost equally useful for bouquets, and perhaps still more so for general decoration. They can be cut in branches of any size needed, without fear of injuring the form of choice specimens; and, indeed, all azalea blooms must be cut in branches for general decorative purposes. Well-clothed branches a foot or more in length will be needed for the furnishing of large centrepieces, &c. A few of these, with the colours well arranged, will furnish any vase. One of the most effective modes of arranging azaleas in baskets or vases is to form a base of either white or red, and then to place little branchlets of the contrasting colour, regularly or irregularly, over and above it all. Bits of fiery scarlet, resting upon a groundwork of whitest snow, form a pretty picture. The foliage of the Indian azalea is seldom of any use in conjunction with the flowers; broad-leaved myrtle or the Otaheite orange is much better. On the contrary, the leaves of the Ghant or American azaleas are most of them admirable accompaniments to the blossoms, and the flowers of the latter varieties require more neutral greens than the former. Ferns and the larger growing Lycopodiums are admirable amid the flowers of azaleas.—*Field.*

VIOLAS FOR THE DECORATION OF THE GARDEN.

We are beginning to rate these floral gems at their real value, and the fact is very encouraging, for they are capable of doing great and effective service in the flower garden in spring and summer alike, regardless of the vicissitudes of the seasons.

Among the earliest of our winter-blooming plants may be classed the various forms of Viola lutea grandiflora that have been so freely produced of late. They gild with a brightness peculiarly their own our generally dull spring gardens, giving masses, lines, or circles of rich golden and pale yellow hues, only to be appreciated by those who have seen them so employed. A very few years ago the old Viola lutea came much into request, perhaps scarcely in its old specific form, but in somewhat improved garden varieties. As soon as V. lutea came into demand, seed of it was in request also, and from seed there were obtained many large-flowering types, popularly termed V. lutea grandiflora. These larger-flowering varieties appeared concurrently in several quarters, and without being, to all appearance, the products of any special attempts at cross-breeding or fertilisation. In point of colour, all followed the parental type, but some became deeper, others paler, and a few of such a pale primrose as to be almost white. With increased use came also the florist's desideratum, a decided advance in form, and with this were also combined the dwarfness and stoutness found in the pansy. Seed from these produced in its turn even larger types; and now flowers having the size and almost the form of the florist's pansies are by no means uncommon, and with but very little departure from the compact, free-branching, and free-blooming habit of the violas. A marked precocity and an uncommon durability characterise the period of flowering. Being at the same time precocious and abundant, they are gradually and surely taking the place of the yellow pansy in our spring flower gardens. Unlike the pansy they do not succumb under the hostile influence of the hot, sweltering summer sun, but continue their acceptable service the summer through. I have now in my garden a circular band of one of the most useful of the grandiflora types, known as yellow dwarf, because of its peculiar carpet-like habit. It occupied all last summer, and still continues to occupy, a very exposed position, with scarcely a particle of shade being thrown across it the whole day long. During the continuance of the drought of 1870, pansies, carefully watered and tended, were completely frizzled up; but the viola held its own bravely, and continued to bloom up to December. It was then lifted, the soil of the bed renewed, and replanted. By the second week in February it was a perfect circlet of glittering yellow blossoms, that, it is not too much to state, almost hid the foliage beneath. Equally valuable are a few of the pale sulphur-coloured varieties, and notably sulphur queen, which is quite as precocious, and at the same time as free and durable.

What is greatly wanted is a blue as well as a white companion to these Violas. The blue and white varieties of Viola cornuta are both late in blooming and ineffective when in flower. They are better fitted for the summer garden, but even there they can only be employed on the ground of poverty of resources. A large-flowering form of Viola cornuta named perfection, announced as a seedling but subsequently discovered to exist in country cottage gardens, was introduced last year, and certainly is to be commended as a summer bedding plant; but it is far too late in blooming to be of use in the spring garden, though recommended for this particular purpose. From its seedlings will no doubt be raised, and possibly one of them may possess the much desired quality of early blooming. Still, we are sadly in want of a blue companion to the types of Viola lutea grandiflora, adapted for early spring work. The old Cliveden blue pansy is as yet the earliest blue pansy we have, but it soon turns pale if warm sunshine falls upon it. I have, however, seen some types of violas having a very dwarf and compact growth, and singularly free, that promise to furnish what we so much require, but they are to be subjected to another season's growth. One of them has flowers in which blue largely preponderates, and it, or seedlings from it, may give what is so much required.

There is still a good early-flowering white viola wanted, as the presence of pale primrose-coloured flowers leads one to hope the advent of a good white form of Viola lutea grandiflora is not far distant. At present the gardener desiring an early display must fall back upon the earliest and best white bedding pansy grown—Hooper's great eastern. There is a very coarse and useless bedding pansy about under this name, and any one unfortunate enough to get it will be much disappointed. Another good early-blooming white bedding pansy is Dean's white bedder; the last should be used for massing, the former for small beds and edging.

There is still another manifest want in the Viola tribe, and that is a red form. Spring gardeners who desire an early display complain greatly that there is no early-blooming red-coloured flower that comes into bloom by the end of February. The double crimson daisy, which supplies the needful colour, is much too late, and such things as silene pendula are too coarse and weedy for small gardens, and even for larger ones. Already red-coloured pansies are being selected, but the want is a precocious red-coloured viola. Who shall say it is not near us? Year by year new and unexpected surprises in the way of distinct types of flowers burst upon us, and a viola of this colour may be even now in the seed pan. Q.

COLONIAL ADVENTURES AND EXPERIENCES.

By a University Man.

Such is the title of a new book published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy. In a notice of the work "Land and Water" the writer remarks:—"Doubtless there are not a few Oxford and Cambridge B.A.s who, feeling the same disinclination as the author of this book to accept work in a ... (the only occupation free to a young and penniless graduate), have felt inclined to do as he did, and go off to a new country to see if a livelihood is easier to get there than at home. To such these 'Colonial Adventures' may serve as a warning. The author went out to Queensland, armed with plenty of letters of introduction—which proved rather less useful than waste paper, inasmuch as they raised up entirely false hopes—and after pottering about in the hope of getting employment for some time, found his only chance to be to go into the bush, and take whatever rough jobs came to hand there. Now sweeping out a 'store,' then taking a turn at making a telegraph line, acting as tutor to the family of a blacksmith, or as barman to a small public-house, he seems to have had as much variety in employment as falls to the lot of most. One of his most remunerative jobs was selling cards at a race-meeting. By this he made five pounds, at the rate of threepence profit on each card, which was sold for a shilling. The account given of shepherding in the bush is very curious, but it is difficult to tell what the exact duties of a shepherd are, and what his use is, as the sheep seem to take care of themselves. At daybreak the shepherd opens the fold, and the sheep walk out to feed, and he walks after them. At 11 they 'camp' under shady trees, and sheep and shepherd all go to sleep till 3. Then they get up and walk home. Such, day after day, is the life of the shepherd in Queensland, and it is not to be wondered at if most of the fraternity get eccentric, and a good many go mad. Day after day they go on, never seeing anybody, never even doing anything but lounging about. Naturally, nobody who can get better work will take to such employment, and the shepherds generally are an idle, lazy lot. Wages go as high as thirty shillings, and sometimes even two pounds a week; and all this may be saved, as the shepherd has no expenses, even no way possible to him of spending his money, except by going to a station or township and drinking it all out. The greater proportion are 'broken-down swells,' men never taught to work, and so not good for much in a country where a man's value depends on his ability to use his hands. Curiously enough, we hear of one station belonging to a man who could barely read and write, where there were seven shepherds—one Cambridge man, one Trinity Dublin, an old army lieutenant educated at Rugby, one Oxford man, one old Wintonian, and two Germans. So much for education in the bush. A great merit in the book is the outspoken way in which the author talks about himself, his mistakes and his failures. It must be owned that he does not seem to have that knack of turning one's hand to anything which is such a valuable faculty in a new country. Few people, indeed, have it, especially those who are not taught to use their hands as well as their heads. Hence some men would doubtless have done better, though it would not be easy to find many more ready to take any work that offered, and do their best with it. This, however, only goes to show the truth of the author's idea, that the colonies are capital places for working men, not for men who have been well educated. Ill luck, it is true, seems to have stuck to him. He and his mates sold a claim to a sailor for five shillings, a gallon of rum, and two pairs of old breeches. They had worked it for three months and got next to nothing. The sailor next day found a nugget of sixty-five pounds weight, which he sold on the spot for £3000. Fortune must have a peculiar spite against a man to treat him like this. As a straightforward, candid account of what befel one man amongst many who take up the same way of life, these 'Colonial Adventures' are at once valuable and interesting."

MORE FASHION NOTES.

For August.

Walking Dresses.—These may be as dressy and coquettish as possible, and of any material excepting silk. Dolly Varden dresses will be quite at home in country lanes and by the seaside, and will be seen in profusion. Still, I do not advise any lady to buy them, for the same reason as before stated—they carry too much date. Next year they will be too common to be worn by ladies, and in any case they are too showy and loud for good dressers. When worn at all, they should be over the most exquisite skirts of cambric, alpaca, or mohair. They generally look prettiest over blue or green.

Serge (the new serge, of course), cashmere, tussore, or canvas dresses, or Polonaises over different skirts, look very elegant for seaside walking dresses, and any material, white or buff, so long as it is woollen, will be worn as Polonaises; and here let me remark, the coarser the better—it cannot be too coarse; indeed, the coarser the material the more elegant it is considered.

White coarse serge, trimmed with black velvet and fringe, is extremely stylish. Fringe is preferable to lace for the seaside. I do not give you my opinion solely, but that of those who are considered models for good dressers. White, blue, pink, green, and grey alpaca skirts, with flounces up to the waist or nearly, or else with one deep plait, may be worn of every hue and shade with white serge or other white woollen Polonaises. Buff materials will also be worn, and in quite as great quantity as white; also over coloured skirts. I have seen a charming buff Polonaise over a rose-coloured poplinette, which was perfectly lovely. In all cases, I must say that scarfs the colour of the under skirts accompany walking dresses, and are thrown over the arm, if not required on the shoulders.

Dinner and Evening Dresses.—Elderly ladies, of course, will wear a square or pointed body, silk dress, or black or coloured grenadine gauze over a black silk. Young ladies cannot do better than wear white or coloured muslins over a silk under dress; the muslin dress to be trimmed with bows to match the under dress. White muslin Polonaises over black or coloured silk dresses are also very pretty, and a variety of changes may thus be contrived with a little thought and management. Tarlatan and gauze dresses may be worn for a seaside ball, but under no circumstances whatever must a low-necked dress be worn without a fichu being worn with it to take off the effect of its being a low-necked dress. Low-necked dresses at the seaside are considered excessively bad taste. It is understood that I do not allude to county balls or gentlemen's country seats, where the ladies dress as much, if not more than they do in the height of the London season. My remarks only apply to tourists and visitors at the seaside, whether at home or abroad.—*The Royal Journal of Fashion and Directory of Modes.*

CURIOSITIES OF CRICKET.

The following list of the most remarkable incidents which have occurred in this game since its rise in the dark ages is compiled by *Land and Water* partly from F. Lillywhite's "Book of Scores," edited by Mr. Arthur Haygarth, and partly from old notes taken from Bentley's "Book of Scores," and similar sources, together with a few notes of very early cricket found in the originals by the compiler. It makes no pretence whatever to fine descriptive writing, or to any other adornment, but it has been put together with care:—

1300. First mention of cricket. (Very doubtful, of course.) In the wardrobe accounts of 28 Edward I., among the sums spent for Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II., who was about 16, is the following entry:—"Domino Johanni de Leek, capellano domini Edwardi fil', ad creag et alios ludos per vices, per manus proprias apud Westm', 10 die Aprilis, 100s." (equal to about £100 of our money, or perhaps not quite so much, the date being taken into consideration). The game of "creag" may or may not have been cricket. I should be inclined to think that it was the game, or some early form of it, and that the first Prince of Wales of our Royal family was also the first cricketer on record. But this is purely conjectural.

1597. Anno Elizabethæ 40. The first unquestionable mention of cricket known to me. Russell's "History of Guildford," 1801, quotes from the archives of the town an extract from some legal proceedings of the above date about disputed common land: "John Derrick, gent., one of the Queene's Majestie's coroners of the county of Surrey, aged 59, saith that he knew this land fifty years or more. It lay waste, and was used and occupyed by the inhabitants of Guildford to saw timber in, and for sawpits, and for makynge of frames of timber for the said inhabitants. When he was a scholler in the freeschool of Guildford, he and several of his fellows did runne and play there at crickett." I have tried more than once to get at the original document from which this extract is taken, and have had the town papers searched, but without success, as they are very incomplete. I have no sort of doubt as to its authenticity, judging it, not without some knowledge of such matters, by the surrounding context, and consider it will prove that cricket, in some form or other, was a common game at Guildford at or before 1550. From this point we leap at once to

1746. Artillery Ground, London.—First match on record of which the score is preserved, Kent v. England. Won by Kent by a single wicket. This very celebrated match is accurately described in a poem consisting of three books of 320 lines in all, by James Love, comedian, published at Edinburgh in 1754. As I described this poem in these pages some four years ago, I need not go into details. It is enough to say that the game was in all substantial points what it is to-day, with the exception that only two stumps were used, between which the ball could pass, a weak point in the game which was not remedied for many years.

1775. July 15th.—Hambledon. Hambledon v. Surrey. J. Small, senior, scored 136 for Hambledon, the first three-figure score on record. The whole innings amounted to 357, and Hambledon won by 296.

1777. June 18-20.—Sevenoaks. Hambledon v. England. J. Aylward scored 166 for Hambledon, who made 403 in all, and won in one innings by 168, so that they could just have deducted Aylward's innings from their score without going in again. This is the first match which is known to have been played with three stumps.

1783. July 8, 9.—Hambledon. Kent v. Hambledon. A tie match, the first on record.

1787. May 31st.—Lord's. Middlesex v. Essex, won by Middlesex by 93 runs. The first match on the original Lord's ground, situated where Dorset-square now is. The present ground was made in 1814, or perhaps in 1813. The first known match was played there between Hertfordshire and the M.C.C., and easily won by the latter on June 22nd, 1814.

1790. May 10-12.—Lord's. Right v. Left-handed. First match between these two sides, won by the Left-handed by 39 runs. Every one who either batted, bowled, or fielded with the left hand was considered to be left-handed, it is believed. In this year T. Boxall's cricket manual was published, which was the first vade mecum of the game, as far as I can tell, after a long search in the British Museum Library and elsewhere. W. Lambert's, 1816, which was mainly borrowed from it, is the next that I have found.

The Andromeda.—Botanists are frequently taxed with the want of euphony and of poetry in the plant names which they bestow; and it must be admitted that many fearful "jawbreakers" might be cited in support of the charge. Occasionally, however, we find names bestowed in a more romantic spirit; and such is the case with the Andromeda, a title which Linnæus first bestowed upon our British example of the genus, An. polifolia. In his "Tour in Lapland" he tells us of the connection between the flower and the heroine of mythology which led to his selection of the name:—"As I contemplated it, I could not help thinking of Andromeda, as described by the poets; and the more I meditated upon their descriptions the more applicable they seemed to the little plant before me; so that had these writers designed it they could scarcely have contrived a more apposite fable. Andromeda is represented by them as a virgin of most exquisite and unrivalled charms; but these charms remain only so long as she retains her virginal purity, which is also applicable to the plant now preparing to celebrate its nuptials. This plant is always fixed on some little turfy hillock in the midst of the swamps, as Andromeda herself was chained to a rock in the sea, which bathed her feet, as the fresh water does the roots of this plant. Dragons and venomous serpents surrounded her, as toads and other reptiles frequent the abode of her vegetable resembler, and when they pair in the spring throw mud and water over its leaves and branches. As the distressed virgin cast down her blushing face through excessive affliction, so does the rosy coloured flower hang its head, growing paler and paler till it withers away. . . . At length comes Perseus, in the shape of summer, dries up the surrounding water, and drives away the monsters, rendering the damsel a fruitful mother, who then carries her head (the capsule) erect."

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. E. Clarke to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
12 head of unbroken horses, in good condition, and said to be of a first-class stamp.

YOUNG HORSES.

At CAMPERDOWN, THIS DAY, MONDAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. James Bull, of Bowral, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of useful young horses.
These are well grown and conditioned horses, of a stamp which ought to command a ready sale.

Saddle and Side-Saddle Mare.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay mare, perfect in saddle and side-saddle, and very stylish.

Sale of Horses, broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. H. BROWN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Several useful hacks and single and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Sales held at Camperdown as directed, and horses and vehicles for hire, on moderate terms.

H. H. BROWN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A pair of well-bred buggy horses
1 roan gelding, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
Also,
1 covered waggon, in first-class order.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

TUESDAY.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. James Edrop, jun., to sell, at his old established and Central Sale Yards, Western Road, TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
120 head really prime cattle.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. M. Clift, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 prime fat bullocks, in lots, very superior, and fully 800 lbs. each.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from H. J. Adams, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
2000 prime fat sheep, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1600 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train from Wallerawang.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. J. F. and A. J. Doyle to sell by auction, at their new Central Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 12th October, at half-past 9 o'clock,
150 head prime fat cattle, from their noted Killarney station.

Cowkeepers, Dealers, and others.
Potatoes. Potatoes. Potatoes.
Ex African Maid. For Positive Sale.

GEORGE WELLS has received instructions from the consignee to sell by auction, on the Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
500 bags Circular Head potatoes, in splendid condition, to be sold in lots. Terms, cash.

J. H. MONAGHAN has received instructions to sell, at his Rooms, 50, Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, household furniture, glass and china, jewellery, watches, clothing, &c. No reserve.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Loo, Telescope, and other Tables; Carpets, Chiffonieres, Horsehair Chairs and Couches, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Chiffoniers, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Bedding, Toilet Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Wood and Cane Chairs, Patent Mangles, Chaff-cutter, Counters, Office Fittings, Spring-cart, Harness, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Unreserved Sale of Books, in every Department of Literature; also Household Furniture and Effects.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, the above.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

Established a quarter of a century.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
A quantity of furniture, under a bill of sale, comprising the furniture of a ten-roomed house.
Also,
Ironmongery, van, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of A. Burcham.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Sundry household furniture, pictures, &c.

TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 205, Burbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

Cottage Pianoforte, Dining-room Suite, Telescope Dining Tables, Brussels Carpet, Pier Glasses, Horsehair Sofa, Chairs, Chiffoniers, Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Sofas, Couches, China, Glass, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction the above.
Terms, cash.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.

WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 11.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, Furniture, toys, jewellery, pictures, and sundries.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily. Advances made.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11,
Chests drawers, chiffoniers, sofas, tables, couches, safes, bedsteads and bedding, washstands and ware, looking-glasses, ornaments, pictures, crockery, kitchen utensils, stoves, and sundries.
No reserve—Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, October 10, 1871.

195 Cases Hayward Company's American Chairs, just landed.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Furniture Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 18, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY next, October 10, 1871, at 11 o'clock,
195 cases Hayward Company's American chairs, comprising Washington wood chairs, Florence and union dining, oak office, Lafayette and Lincoln dining, Washington cane.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY.

Now landing ex Nineveh and Moneta.

SUMMER DRAPERY, SLOPS, HATS, &c., for Unreserved Auction Sale, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A large assortment of useful goods.

Detailed advertisement in Wednesday's Herald.

UNRESERVED SALE OF
DRAPERY
WOOLLENS
NEW SUMMER GOODS, JUST LANDED.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, October 10, 1871.

WILLIAM PRICE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 329, George-street, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, October 10, at 11 o'clock precisely,
37 packages woollens, slops, drapery, &c., new and seasonable goods, consisting of
Broadcloths, blue and black
Fancy doeskins
Alpaca coats and galatea jackets
Ditto vests
Linen galatea jackets
Fancy doe trousers
Prints
Hemmed cambric handkerchiefs
Cotton pockets
Sewed muslins and flouncings
Plain and checked muslins
Linen damasks
Damask tablecloths
Rough browns
Regatta shirts
Crimean ditto, light ground
Blue saxony flannel
White ditto ditto
Gambroons, plain and fancy
Grey calicoes, 33 and 36 in.
T. T. ties, fancy ditto
Fancy and plain linen collars
Navy and waggon canvas, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

Important to Warehousemen, Country Buyers, Retail Drapers, Clothiers, and the Trade.

WEDNESDAY, October 11.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above date,
37 packages new and season's drapery, prints, slops, Manchester goods, just landed ex Queen of Nations.
Particulars in future issue.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
280 packages new goods.
Particulars at sale.

TAPIOCA, GINGER, KENT HOPS—1870's.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases tapioca, in tins
7 barrels ginger
11 pockets hops.
Terms at sale.

SCOTCH PIPES.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
250 cases M'Dougall's Scotch pipes, assorted.
Full particulars at sale.

Dressing Oil.

For Tarpaulins and other Canvas Work.

Ex John Duthie.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
40 drums oil.
Particulars at sale.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Anglo-Saxon, from London.
By order of Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
153 cases, each 1 dozen, Martell's brandy.
Also,
15 cases, each 1 dozen, Hennessey's battle-axe brandy.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

The above can be inspected at Lamb's Bonded Stores prior to sale.

FINEST WHITE CRYSTAL AND COUNTER SUGARS.

A small Shipment, for Positive Sale, by order of the Importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, TUESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
480 mats fine sugars (counter sorts).
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

FINEST COSAQUES, BON BONS, &c., direct from Paris.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases cosaques, of the most superior French manufacture and elegant designs.
Particulars at sale.
In lots to suit purchasers.

AMERICAN DOORS.
Ex ———, from Boston.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 8, at 11 o'clock,
280 superior panel doors.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Devenish's Bulk Ale and Stout
Burnett's Old Tom
Hunt's Ports, and Cozens's Sherries
Byass's and Devenish's Bottled Ale and Porter
Hennessy's and Martell's Case Brandy
Fine Bottled Claret.

Under instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipments ex late arrivals:—
119 cases Burnett's old tom
83 ditto Hennessy's brandy
170 ditto Martell's ditto
120 ditto claret (Medoc)
80 ditto Devenish's bottled ale, 4 dozen quarts
50 hogsheads Devenish's prime pale ale
15 ditto ditto stout
50 cases Byass's bottled porter, each 4 dozen.
After which,
30 quarter-casks port, single diamond, ex Dunbar Castle
25 ditto ditto, 2 diamond } Hunt's
48 ditto ditto, 3 ditto }
30 ditto ditto, 4 ditto }
28 ditto Cozens's sherry, single diamond,
7 ditto ditto, AMO
25 ditto ditto, S
20 ditto ditto, SS
20 octaves ditto, S.
Full particulars at sale,
Terms liberal.

EARTHENWARE.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

36 CRATES EARTHENWARE—A VARIED ASSORTMENT.

Just landed in fine order.

To Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 11, at 11 o'clock,
36 crates assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

DAMAGED CANDLES.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
220 boxes Brandon's candles, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.

Fruits, Sugars, Teas, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED SUGARS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Parolos, Chauvelon, master, from Reunion.
1280 bags,
more or less damaged by sea water.
For unreserved sale by auction.

On TUESDAY, 10th October.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 10th October, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Parolos, more or less damaged,
No. 20—118 bags
LL— 53 ditto
24—156 ditto
16—100 ditto
19— 93 ditto
9— 68 ditto
PE— 19 ditto
GG— 11 ditto
VX— 18 ditto
ST— 30 ditto
5— 5 ditto
18— 16 ditto
AM over H— 64 ditto
AL over C—113 ditto
RR— 21 ditto
3 . 3— 16 ditto
OO— 42 ditto
7— 22 ditto
2— 15 ditto
RL over P— 64 ditto
TT— 16 ditto
10— 8 ditto
BB— 1 bag
AB— 17 bags
8— 13 ditto
CD— 16 ditto
MM— 17 ditto
BG— 5 ditto
SS— 26 ditto
1 . 1— 17 ditto
PB— 5 ditto
12— 6 ditto
KL— 2 ditto
Washed out— 81 ditto (79 large and 2 small).
Terms, cash.

REIBEY ESTATE.

That Magnificent Suburban Freehold Property known as
THE PENCILVILLE ESTATE,
subdivided, will be offered
FOR UNRESERVED SALE,
at Public Auction, by
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.,
at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER,
by order of
THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE.

WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF CHOICE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, opposite Mr. James Larkin's Store. LOT 1.—Valuable Freehold Property, consisting of a double-fronted Shop, containing 7 rooms, cellar, bakery, with shop and dwelling-house adjoining, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with back entrance to Isabella-street.
LOT 2.—Valuable Freehold Dwelling-house, fronting ISABELLA-STREET, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and attic, coachhouse, stable, &c., and side entrance.

FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE, off Enmore Road. Seven valuable Freehold Allotments, with frontage to Sebastopol-street, and a reserved road.

NEWTOWN, the PENCILVILLE ESTATE. By order of the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late Mrs. MARY REIBEY. LOT 1.—That choice family residence STANMORE HOUSE and GROUNDS standing within its own grounds of between 1 and 2 acres, presently in the occupation of Mr. D. Henry.
LOT 2.—REIBEY HOUSE and GROUNDS containing an area of between 1 and 2 acres presently in the occupation of Mr. D. Bruce.

First-class Dwelling House and choice Villa Sites. LOTS 3 to 16.—13 CHOICE BUILDING SITES fronting the ENMORE ROAD, having each a frontage of about 42 feet by a depth of from 100 to 120 feet.
LOTS 17 to 23.—7 VILLA ALLOTMENTS fronting STATION-STREET, each having a frontage of 60 feet by a depth of from 100 to 120 feet.
LOTS 24 to 36.—13 SPLENDID BUILDING SITES fronting SIMMONS-STREET, each having a frontage of 66 feet by a depth of 460 feet.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

THAT valuable suburban Freehold Property well-known as
THE PENCILVILLE ESTATE
comprising that choice Family Residence
STANMORE HOUSE and GROUNDS,
also that compact dwelling house
REIBEY HOUSE and GROUNDS;
also the residue of the estate subdivided into
33 SPLENDID ALLOTMENTS,
fronting
Enmore Road
Station-street
Simmond-street
Reibey-street,
will be sold by public auction,
BY ORDER of the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late Mrs. MARY REIBEY,
at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on
WEDNESDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Handsome, highly-finished Villa Residence,
GLEN RHODA, WOOLLAHRA,
together with about one acre and a half of Improved Ground, opposite Medhurst, on the Edgecliff Road, the residence of J. de V. Lamb, Esq., and surrounded by other first-class properties.

GLEN RHODA is for absolute unconditional sale, in consequence of the removal of the proprietor. It is a delightfully sequestered residence, favourably situated in a popular convenient suburb (a few minutes' walk from a 'bus stand), finished and decorated in good style, fitted with every family convenience, and surrounded with a large area of tastefully arranged grounds.

TITLE—Point Piper Leasehold, 90 years to run, at a low ground rent of £12 per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 20th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property.
_ RICHARDSON and WRENCH have great pleasure in recommending GLEN RHODA to public attention as a suburban homestead, coming within the means of a numerous class of buyers.

CARDS TO VIEW can be obtained on application.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 9th October.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

MULLOON COPPER MINE. 2 Proprietary Shares in the Mulloon Copper Mine.

CLARENCE-STREET. Cottage Residence, No. 285, Clarence-street, opposite Broughton-lane, leading to the Markets. By order of the Mortgagees.

NEWTOWN ROAD. York-terrace, Six Cottages, adjoining Leichhardt Lodge, and opposite St. John's Tavern.

CAMPERDOWN. Corner Block of Land Parramatta and Camperdown Roads, with the Premises thereon. By order of the Devisees of the Estate of the late Mr. Michael Blakeney.

COOK'S RIVER. The remaining Farms on the Tempe Estate. Unreserved sale.

BRINGELLY. Agricultural and Grazing Farms, between Penrith and Camden, portions of the Luddenham Estate.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

MULLOON COPPER MINE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. FRANCIS SMITH to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
2 proprietary shares in the Mulloon Copper Mine.
Terms, cash.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

YORK-TERRACE, NEWTOWN ROAD.
SIX BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, adjoining the Grounds attached to LEICHHARDT LODGE, the Residence of S. C. BROWN, Esq., and immediately opposite ST. JOHN'S TAVERN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 9th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT BLOCK of land, having a frontage 90 FEET 8 INCHES to the NEWTOWN ROAD on which are those SIX BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES known as YORK-TERRACE, containing each 4 apartments, with yard, &c., at the rear. A noted well at the back supplies the whole of the terrace with water.
This property is in the centre of the business portion of this improving suburb,—a position that ensures constant tenants for houses of the above description.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagees.

CLARENCE-STREET.
COTTAGE, WITH LARGE YARD, STABLES, &c., No. 285, CLARENCE-STREET, opposite Broughton-lane, leading to the Markets, and well known as the residence of Mr. MICHAEL LAWLESS.

TITLE.—Full particulars can be obtained on application to G. Evans, Esq., solicitor, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having 33½ feet frontage to Clarence-street, with a depth of about 77 feet, on which is a cottage residence, No. 285, containing 4 rooms, with large yard, having wide gateway entrance from Clarence-street, stables, and other premises at the rear.
The proximity of this property to the Markets, New Town Hall, and George-street, renders it a desirable purchase as a permanent investment, or for a dray or cab proprietor requiring roomy yard and back premises.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

UNRESERVED SALE of SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

By order of the Mortgagees,
THE AUSTRALIAN TRUST COMPANY.

SMALL FARMS and MARKET GARDENS, being the remaining unsold lots of the
TEMPE ESTATE, COOK'S RIVER,
in lots of one acre and upwards.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Australian Trust Company to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the Tempe Estate, Cook's River.
Titles unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. BRADLEY and SON, Solicitors, Margaret-street.

_ Terms at sale.—One quarter cash, and the residue in 3 and 6 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Instructions have just been received from Melbourne to sell every lot
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Plan at the Rooms.

MANEROO DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale.
By Order of the Executor of the late Mr. John M'Guigan.

That choice Cattle Run, without stock, known as
NORONGO,
containing an area of about 10,000 acres of rich grazing land, situated on the QUEANBEYAN RIVER, a short distance from the township of Ballalaba.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
MONDAY, the 13th November next,
The above choice cattle run, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms; or to J. Leary, Esq., solicitor, King-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

ADELAIDE.
Preliminary Advertisement.

MONDAY, October 16.

TOWNSEND, BOTTING, and CO. are instructed by the mortgagees of Mr. Joseph Darwent, of Adelaide, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, in Adelaide, on 16th October instant,
13 64th shares of steamship LUBRA. Length, 147 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 10½ feet; 167 tons register, 60 horse power.
13 64th shares of steamship KANGAROO. Length, 136½ feet; breadth, 20½ feet; depth, 11 feet; 180 tons register, 45 horse power.
64 64th shares of barque ST. MAGNUS. Length, 134½ feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 15 feet; 289 tons register.
22 64th shares of sailing ship ENGELBERT. Length, 122 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth, 11 feet; 244 tons register.

WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

27-64th SHARES OF STEAMSHIP ALDINGA. Length, 202 feet; breadth, 24 feet 6 inches; depth, 13 feet 6 inches; 291 tons register; 140 horse power.
22-64th SHARES OF STEAMSHIP COORONG. Length, 171 feet; breadth, 22 feet 4 inches; depth, 12 feet 2 inches; 304 tons register; 75-horse power.
18-64th SHARES OF STEAMSHIP ROYAL SHEPHERD.

In consequence of the assignment for benefit of creditors by Mr. Joseph Fayment, of Adelaide, Merchant and Shipowner, the Mortgagees of his interest have instructed

JAMES LAWRANCE to submit the same at auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, at noon.
The auctioneer deems it unnecessary to make any comments about these fine steamships, which are so well known, beyond stating that they are all in first-class working order, in full profitable employ in the Adelaide trade, and are only submitted to public competition by the mortgagees in consequence of the assignment above stated.
WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne,
12 o'clock.

Sale by Auction.

NUNDLE.

PHILIP S. SELFE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Rice to sell by public auction,
The whole of his effects, owing to his leaving the district, at the Royal Hotel, Nundle, on FRIDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp, consisting of
Household furniture
Stock-in-trade of choice wines, spirits, bottled beers, &c.
A pair of splendid grey mares, with handsome double set of silver-mounted buggy harness
Sets of single buggy harness
Horses, broken in to saddle or harness
Buggies, spring-carts, dray, and light tip-cart
Large sausage machine, and all the necessaries of a butcher's shop, and numerous other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of the late JAMES REYNOLDS are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Grose-street, Parramatta, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock.
J. WILLIS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of A. W. REYNOLDS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER; to move from his late residence, Grose-street, Parramatta, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock.
J. WILLIS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD RENWICK are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Edwin A.; to move from his parents' residence, Denison-street, Kingston, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; South Head Road, near Crown-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOSEPH RANGER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Charles; to move from his residence, Foster-street, off Campbell-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road; George-st., opp. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. PATRICK CLANCY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Kate; to move from her mother's residence, Elizabeth-street South, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, Geo.-street, opp. Christ Church; and Sussex-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. URSULA WHITFORD, relict of the Mr. John Whitford, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Turner-street, Redfern, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at quarter to 9 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church, 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street South, and 363, Sussex-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. SAMUEL WALTON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Jamison-street, off Bourke-st., Surry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING and Co., Undertakers, 719, George-st. South, 120, S. H. Rd., and Riley-st., Woolloomooloo.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. STEPHEN DICKSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, May; to move from his residence, Bennett-street, Bondi, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM MILEY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Emily; to move from his residence, Wellington-street, Chippendale, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, to Devonshire-street Cemetery. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Annual Revenue, £224,395. Invested Fund, £831,789.
Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Principal Office, New Pitt-street.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
General Secretary.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY
(Fire and Marine).
Capital, £500,000. Unlimited Liability.
Head Office—275, George-street.
DIRECTORS:
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C. | J. B. Rundle, Esq.
J. Milson, jun., Esq.
Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A. | J. R. Cattell, Esq.

FIRE POLICIES issued on BUILDINGS not used for purposes of trade, and their contents, at VERY REDUCED RATES.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000
Sydney Branch—Office, 22, Bridge-street.
Fire and Marine risks effected at lowest rates.
JAMES LAIDLEY, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
On DWELLINGS and COUNTING-HOUSES.
Rates reduced to a minimum of 2s 3d on Sydney, and 2s 9d on suburban risks.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

LARGE REDUCTION in FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling-houses and other Buildings not used for trade purposes, and on their contents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Joseph Scaife Willis, Esq.
Benjamin Buchanan, Esq. | Edward Knox, Esq.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
John B. Watt, Esq.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£3,859,392, of which £300,000 are invested in New South Wales and Victoria.
Life Reserve—£2,296,000.
Annual Income, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, £1,550,000.

In order to offer to the public, residing within the City and Suburbs of Sydney, advantages at any rate equal to those of any other Insurance Company, the Directors have reduced the rates of premium on Buildings, good of their class, occupied as PLACES OF WORSHIP, SCHOOL-ROOMS, DWELLING HOUSES, COUNTING-HOUSES, LAW CHAMBERS, and OFFICES, or OTHERWISE EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF TRADE, and ON THEIR CONTENTS, to the following scale:—

	City of Sydney. s. d.	Suburbs. s. d.
No. 1—Brick or stone, roofed with slates, tiles, or metal, detached	2 3	2 9
2—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining similar buildings	2 6	3 3
3—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	3 3	4 0
4—Ditto, roofed with shingles, and detached	3 3	4 0
5—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining slated buildings	4 3	4 9
6—Ditto, ditto, and adjoining shingled buildings	4 6	5 0
7—Iron buildings, detached	7 6	9 0
8—Wooden buildings, detached	12 6	15 0

By order of the Board,
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Margaret-street.

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
MARINE BRANCH.
Capital .. .. .. 1,000,000 dollars
Assets at 30th June, 1871 .. 1,845,321 dollars.
Policies issued on behalf of this company, payable in London, Liverpool, San Francisco, New York, Valparaiso, Shanghai, Hongkong.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Agents.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUMS on Dwelling Houses and other Buildings not used for purposes of Trade, and on their Contents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
Capital £250,000, with unlimited liability of Shareholders.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Breillat, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C., Deputy-Chairman.
John Brewster, Esq. | Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.
James R. Fairfax, Esq. | Richard Jones, Esq.
Surveyor—William Munro, Esq.
Agent for Sydney and Suburbs—Mr. Edward Ramsay.
Insurances on Private Dwellings, Household Furniture, and all other descriptions of Fire-risk, effected at rates AS LOW as those of any other office.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Offices—Pitt and Hunter streets.

WARSOP AERO STEAM COMPANY (Limited).—TRACINGS of the Patent Apparatus as constructed and used in England
For a stationary engine, used in the workshop of the Great Eastern Railway
For a locomotive engine of same company
For the passenger and cargo steamship Fido, trading to the Mediterranean and Baltic
Warsop's aero donkey engine, as used for marine or stationary engines
are now open for inspection at the office of
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for the Patentees.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Limited. 35, Cornhill, London. Insurances accepted on behalf of this Company by W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., 96, Pitt-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
CAGLI AND POMPEI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor .... SIGNOR ALBERTO ZELMAN
Stage Manager .... Mr. HENRY BEAUMONT.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 9th,
RIGOLETTO.
Il Duca .... Signor Ferante Rosnati
Rigoletto .... Signor Filippo Coliva
Monterone .... Signor Simone Grandi
Sparafucile .... Signor Enrico Dondi
Marullo .... Signor Francisco Benso
Ceprano .... Signor Pietro Favas
Il Paggio .... Miss Pearson
Giovanna .... Signora Luigia Tournerie
Madolena .... Signora Luigia Polli
Ghilda .... Signora Tamburini Coy.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 10th,
NABUCCO.
POPULAR PRICES.
REDUCED PRICES.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.
Box plan open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock at Elvy and Co.'s music warehouse.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Financial Manager .... Mr. John Bennett.
Director and Stage Manager .... Mr. George Darrell.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. Habbe.
Under the patronage of their Excellencies the EARL and COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
Enthusiastic applause from crowded houses, nightly received by the eminent tragedian,
Mr. MORTON TAVARES.
Genuine success and second appearance of
Miss SURTEES,
supported by Mr. GEORGE DARRELL, and the STRONGEST COMPANY IN THE COLONIES.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT of RICHELIEU.
Richelieu .... Mr. MORTON TAVARES
Julie de Mauprat .... Miss Surtees
De Mauprat .... Mr. George Darrell.
Concluding with a new and original Ballet by J. H. Flexmore,
LORD DUNDREARY IN A FIX.
Messrs. Flexmore, Margetts, Melville, and Company.
TUESDAY—HAMLET.
No bonnets worn in the circle. A cloak room provided, and no fees allowed.
Prices: Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit and upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d. Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ELVY'S, George-street.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
October 8, 9, 10, 11.
GREAT SUCCESS.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
of the celebrated and world-renowned
AUSTRALIAN BELLRINGERS.
The talented LYNCH FAMILY
(now en route for San Francisco),
Mr. TOM EMPSON, the great comique,
Miss CLARA LEA (of Sydney),
and Mr. W. ROMER, Pianist.
See Press Opinions.
Million Prices.
Front seats, 2s; back ditto and gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.
H. LYNCH, Manager. A. BRIGHT, Agent.

CONTINENTAL CAFE, Market-street, three doors from George-street. Open every evening.

CONTINENTAL CAFE.—Great success of JOHNNY COWAN; last night but eleven.

CONTINENTAL CAFE and Musical Lounge.—Talented company; commence at 7; no charge admission.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—Just added, a splendid collection of 50 Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Bird, &c. Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c., &c.
Admission, 1s. Children under 10, half-price.

CRICKET. CRICKET. CRICKET.
OPENING OF THE ALBERT GROUND
For Season 1871-2.
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND CRICKET MATCH
amongst Members of ALL CLUBS.
N.B.—Those who desire to take part will please forward their names to the Hon. Secretary, A. C. G. Co., Greville's Rooms, George-street.

DANCING.—Mr. W. KING'S Classes for Pupils and Visitors, Monday Evening, New Oddfellows' Hall.

DANCING.—ASSEMBLY ROOMS, William-street. QUADRILLE PARTY, THIS EVENING.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

MONSTER SALE!
A. HORDERN and SONS
have just received a portion of the Stock of
Messrs. VOILETTE, ZUBER, and CO.,
Merchants, late of Paris and London, who have retired from the Trade owing to their heavy losses occasioned by the late
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
The above Stock, valued at
£40,000,
purchased by Mr. A. HORDERN, Sen., in England, at a large discount off manufacturers' prices, for cash, will enable us to offer to our friends
THIS DAY,
USEFUL FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOODS THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
A. HORDERN and SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Drapers,
756, George-street,
HAYMARKET.

Mr. J. B. TICKLE
having retired from the Wholesale Drapery, we have become the ONLY PURCHASERS of all his NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS arriving and to arrive, and will be able to submit the same with the above, much
BELOW WAREHOUSE PRICES.
A. HORDERN and SONS,
756, George-street,
HAYMARKET,
Wholesale and Retail Drapers.
Squatters and Country Storekeepers supplied.

DAVID JONES and CO. have much pleasure in announcing
A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF
NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
THIS MORNING.

DAVID JONES and CO. will show
ENGLISH and FRENCH MANTLES,
THIS MORNING,
also a very pretty variety of
RICH GROS GRAIN JACKETS, handsomely trimmed,
THREE GUINEAS.

DAVID JONES and CO. exhibit THIS MORNING,
A MAGNIFICENT CHOICE of
ENGLISH and FRENCH MILLINERY,
also all the new shapes in
Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats,
for the season.

DAVID JONES and CO. invite a special inspection of their NEW DEPARTMENT for
FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING,
which includes every class of
BLACK GOODS (English and Foreign),
from VERY INEXPENSIVE to the FINEST QUALITIES.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New Fabrics.

W. C. RENWICK.—New Prints, new plain Cambric, all colours, with lace-printed flounce.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.—200 Yards reel Glacé Cotton, 1s per dozen, black and white.

W. C. KELK.—Very superior Alpaca Umbrellas for ladies, 5s 11d each; patent frames 7s 6d.

WHITE Cotton Hose for Ladies and Children; also, Half-Hose for Youths and Men. W. C. KELK.

LADIES' CORSETS.—A splendid assortment, from 2s 11d; also Children's Bands and Girls' Stays. Kelk.

A SPLENDID assortment of new FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, black and coloured. W. C. KELK.

DRESS MATERIALS, of the newest descriptions, at the lowest prices. W. C. KELK.

J. K. MARCHANT and CO., Crimean Shirt Manufacturers, 11, Bridge-street. Arnold's frilling made for the trade. Hemming, quilting, and every description of machine work. Sun bonnets and quilted hats to order.

BABY LINEN and Underclothing, our own manufacture, awarded silver medal for excellency of quality combined with lowness of price. J. W. TAYLOR, 239, Pitt-street, and Erskine-street, Wynyard-square.

J. Q. CARTER, op. Royal Hotel.—NEW Patterns in Black and Coloured Silk Fringes and Trimmings.

THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, VICTORIA HOUSE,
269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street, and 442, George-street.
FARMER and COMPANY
respectfully invite the attention of all buyers to the Furnishing Branch of their business, which is now conducted on their new premises,
THE VESTIBULE ENTRANCE, No. 442, GEORGE-STREET,
Next to the Royal Hotel,
and which form the largest and most complete
CARPET and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES
in the Colonies.
FARMER and COMPANY, knowing the requirements of parties about to furnish, have given their special attention to securing suitable piece goods and trimmings to complete any style of upholstery it may be desirable to introduce—they therefore provide the easiest and most direct means of obtaining every description of articles connected with the trade.
THE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT contains the following, all imported to our order:—Nottingham Lace, Net Appliqué, Muslin Appliqué, Tamboured Net, and Leno Muslin, French Tournay, Silk and Satin Damask, plain and fancy Reps, white and coloured Dimity, plain and figured Mosquito Nets, &c., all made and fixed with valances in the most modern designs.
THE WINDOW BLIND DEPARTMENT has been thoroughly looked into, and Blinds of every description for inside and outside use are daily made in the factory in Venetian, Gauze Wire, Verandah, White, Buff, and Green Holland, with patent roller ends on the most approved, easy, and complete principle.
In the CORNICE SHOW ROOM are a variety of elegant and chaste patterns in Brass and Gilt; also Poles complete in Maple, Birch, Walnut, Cedar, &c.; French Pulley Rods, and every modern appliance.
MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made on the premises. The best Black and White Horsehair, Feathers, White Down, Pulu, Fibre, and Patent Springs, all imported specially for these from Europe.
THE STOCK OF CARPETS
embraces all the most approved new designs of the most eminent manufacturers in
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and VELVET PILE,
together with
Rugs, Mats, Mattings, Hassocks, &c.
Also just landed,
OUR NEW PATTERNS in OIL CLOTH and FLOOR CLOTH,
from 18 inches to 27 feet wide.
We employ skilful Upholsterers and Carpet Planners for the prompt and reliable execution of orders.
FARMER and COMPANY.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, direct from Vienna, a new assortment, at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

JEWELLERY! JEWELLERY!!
New and Novel, of 18 Carat Gold,
A Large Assortment,
at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

WATCHES, WATCHES, in Gold and Silver, keyless and others, of improved horizontal and lever constructions, open-face and hunting.
SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES,
at A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street.

SAPOLEUM.—This newly-invented preparation, now being introduced into the Australian colonies, is the cheapest and best preparation for cleaning woodwork, painted or varnished gilt frames or mouldings, without the least injury to the paint or gilt. For washing purposes, and removing grease from all articles of linen, cotton, or woollen fabrics, it has no equal. It is the most efficacious compound for cleaning of every description, and the low price at which it is sold should recommend it to every household. The trade supplied by
STANFORD and CO.,
No. 1, Hunter-street, Sydney.

EMERY SOAP is a patent combination of powerful soap and a peculiarly hard and fine emery.

EMERY SOAP removes paint, tar, ink, chemicals, and all stains.

EMERY SOAP.—Its effect on the hands is similar to that produced by constantly wearing kid gloves.

EMERY SOAP brilliantly polishes all metals, as tin, Britannia and plated ware, cutlery, &c.

EMERY SOAP entirely supersedes sand, brick-dust, &c. It keeps brasswork like burnished gold.

EMERY SOAP.—Housekeepers, Engineers, Mechanics, try it. Agents, Gordon and Gotch, 281, Geo.-st.

HENNESSY'S Case BRANDY.—THOMAS NOSSITER and CO.

TANKS. Tanks. Tanks. Best brand for SALE. E. E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

FENCING WIRE.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12, best annealed
Hoop iron, 1½ and 2 inch.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

J. F. M'DONALD invites the attention of COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, dealers, and others to his large stock now on hand, landing, and to arrive, of DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY TRIMMINGS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY TWINES, PERFUMERY, &c. 66, King-street.

CORN SACKS, full weights, 2½ lbs. KENT HOPS. THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.
SCYTHES and Sneads, English or American
HAY RAKES, Hay Knives, Scythe Stones, Wheat Sieves
SPADES, Garden Forks, Rakes, Hoes
CHAFFCUTTERS, all sizes, horse-powers
IRON PLOUGHS, Corn Shellers
PUMPS, lift and force, various sizes.
W. S. FRIEND and CO., Wholesale Ironmongers,
181, 183, 185, York-street, Sydney.

FURNITURE, ETC.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in rep, damask, velvet, &c., from £17. J. NEWTON, opposite Post Office.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.—Iron Bedsteads, from 18s; Furniture, Mattresses, Palliasses, &c., at reduced prices. J. NEWTON, Wynyard-square, opposite Post Office (late Paling's Pianoforte Warehouse).

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES of horsehair, pulu, coir, fibre, flock, and flax, always in stock and made to order, at greatly reduced prices, by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

MATTRESSES cleaned and remade by steam, at reduced prices, by J. LAWLER, 517, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL Iron Bedsteads, single and double (a large assortment to select from); also, curled hair, pulu, cotton flock, coir fibre, and flax.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

FURNITURE, great assortment, on liberal terms; household requisites, suitable for all classes; exchanges made, or purchases closed for cash. HENRY MOON, Bank Auction Rooms, 836, George-street.

SEWING MACHINES, for use by hand or foot.
"HOME," shuttle, lock stitch .. £4 10 0
"COMMON SENSE," chain stitch .. 3 0 0
These are of AMERICAN manufacture, and universally acknowledged MORE RELIABLE, MORE DURABLE, and CHEAPER than any of the numerous English machines now being introduced.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

THE WHEELER and WILSON new improved Family Lock-stitch NOISELESS Machine, reduced to £7 10s. The cheapest and most perfect machine in the colonies. It produces a stitch alike on both sides, and will hem, gather, fell, bind, tuck, quilt, frill, braid, &c.
The Sewing-machine Warehouse, 349, George-street.

THE GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES, complete, REDUCED to £9 10s. The SEWING-MACHINE WAREHOUSE, 349, George-street, next Messrs. D. Jones and Co.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES.—Highest prizes every Exhibition. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.—Willcox and Gibbs's Sewing-Machines. S. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

SOMERSET NURSERY, PARRAMATTA, hitherto conducted by Mr. JAMES PURCHASE, is now carried on by SAMUEL PURCHASE, who trusts by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a share of public patronage. City Agents, Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO., George-street South.
Parramatta, 20th April, 1871.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.—Choice Flower Seeds, six packets for 1s
Cabbage, carrot, parsnip, beet, onion, 6d per oz.
Turnip, mustard, cress, radish, 4d per oz.
Peas, 9d per quart; broad beans, 6d per quart.
D. CRICHTON and CO., 728, George-st., Haymarket.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES and CO., the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address. Any nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GALVANIZED IRON, various lengths
American pick and axe handles
American shovels, English and American spades and forks
BLASTING POWDER, fuse, cast steel for drills
Quartz hammers, Manila rope, clothes lines, halters
Linseed and colza oils, turpentine, white and red lead
BAR and SHEET IRON, blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, vices, files, rasps, tue irons, &c.
Walker's horse nails, horse shoes, bolts and nuts, chain
AVERY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, counter scales
Steelyards, Salter's balances
CAMP OVENS, tinned holloware, fryingpans
Galvanized tubs and buckets, Williams's butchers' knives
Sausage machines for butchers, also small for household use
Nails, wire, patent hurdle, clasp, &c.
W. S. FRIEND and CO.,
Wholesale Ironmongers,
183, York-street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections. It is the physician's cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and all other complaints of the bladder; and as a safe and gentle medicine for infants, children, delicate females, and for the sickness of pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable.
Sold by all druggists and storekeepers.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Wholesale Agents—EDWARD ROW and CO.; and ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

COUNTRY STORE.—For SALE, the Commercial Store, Tamworth, doing a large trade. Only disposed of in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, Mr. William Cohen. Terms liberal. Apply to D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street, Sydney; or to NATHAN COHEN, Auctioneer, Tamworth.

WANTED to SELL, a first-class HOTEL, cheap. H. Samuel, 145, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BALMAIN.—IMPERATIVE SALE.—2 HOUSES, well built, 4 rooms each, with large yard, and abundant supply of water; also, large corner ALLOTMENT unbuilt on, adjoining the block, being 120 x 80. Short distance from the Ferry.
Price of the whole, £280.
R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

SOFT SOAP! SOFT SOAP!—The undersigned beg to inform Wool-washers, Stationholders, Fellmongers, and others, that they are now manufacturing SOFT SOAP, free from Soda and all animal fats, and which they guarantee to be equal to the best imported. Price £32 per ton. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO SHIP or BOAT BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, and others.
VALUABLE FREEHOLD WHARF PROPERTY, HARRIS-STREET, PYRMONT.
FOR PRIVATE SALE, a large block of FREEHOLD LAND, having about 120 FEET FRONTAGE TO THE HARBOUR at the foot of Harris-street, with a depth fronting this street of 130 feet.
Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMON PIGEONS wanted, in any quantity up to 1000. Lovegrove, Newtown Road.

WANTED, to buy old Rope, Cotton and Woollen Rags. Sydney Marine Stores, 332, Sussex-st. South.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A COMMERCIAL Gentleman returning to India will be glad to do business for any respectable house or person, in any part of India. A. B., 85, Wynyard-square.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN is required for the Rose of Australia (No. 2 Division) Sons of Temperance, numbering 178 members. Tenders to be sent in not later than the 11th instant, to W. Langford, R.S., 94, Campbell-street.

CABINET MAKER wanted. W. Jones and Son, Ross-street, Glebe.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, an experienced SALESWOMAN, of good ability. J. W. Taylor, 239, Pitt-street; liberal terms to a competent person.

HOLY TRINITY, DUBBO.—Required, for the Parochial School, an Assistant Female TEACHER, of intelligent piety, in communion with the Church of England. A knowledge of music and needlework indispensable. References to clergymen of not less than fifteen years' residence in the colony. Address, by letter only, B. D., Dubbo.

MACHINIST wanted with own machine. 14, Bridge-street.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a General MANAGER for the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (Limited), capable of buying stock, preserving, boiling, and extract making. Apply, with testimonials, on or before 31st October. S. Hallen, secretary. 246, Pitt-street, corner of Market-street, Sydney. 5th October.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—A vacancy having occurred in the Dispensary Medical staff by the death of Dr. Scard, late surgeon for the south-western district, Candidates are invited to send in their diplomas and credentials at or before 11 a.m. of SATURDAY, the 14th instant, addressed to the undersigned.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon.
R. LEWERS, } Secretaries.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—A good opening for a good Wheelwright in the town of Orange, in a first-class stand. Every assistance and inducement will be given to one willing to set up for himself. For particulars apply to Jenkins and Venables, general blacksmiths, Orange.

TO MATHEMATICIANS.—An experienced Surveyor wants to read up with a Mathematician and Candidate for the next Examination for Licensed Surveyors. Address C. E., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The advertiser has a vacancy for a YOUTH possessing some ability for Drawing, and desirous of studying the profession of Architecture. Apply, by letter, Palladio, Box 66, P. Office.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT. Elliott, Brothers, 110, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a quick COAT HAND. A. L. Robinson, 661, Haymarket.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, competent Coat HANDS. T. Stephens, Sydney Clothing Factory.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Trousers and Vest HANDS; also Learners. 141, Pitt-street.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted, an intelligent young lady to learn the art of cutting. J. W. Taylor, 239, Pitt-st.

WANTED, FOREIGN SAILORS. Apply C. Bauer's, 197, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as Junior Clerk; references required. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, in a school, a Resident GOVERNESS. No Accomplishments. Knellerpore, Double Bay.

WANTED, a SHINGLER, and good House CARPENTER. 9 to 10 a.m., 213, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a first-class MILLER and strong Lad used to a mill. J. Spring, 161, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST to work Willcox and Gibbs' machine. 11, Bridge-st.—side door.

WANTED, a good Mattress Maker. Apply Alex. Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two STONEMASONS. Compton, builder, Waverley Road, near Nelson-street.

WANTED, a young Man as IMPROVER, or one accustomed to baking. 499, Kent-street.

WANTED, a LEARNER, at the sewing machine, under competent instruction. 294, George-street.

WANTED, an experienced HAND, to work a sewing-machine. Apply 24, Ann-st., off Riley-st., S. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION. Not afraid of hard work. E. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Man, SITUATION as Salesman, wholesale or retail fancy business. S., HERALD.

WANTED.—A Lady will take charge of Children or an Invalid in return for Passage to England. Good references given. Apply by letter to A., Post-office, Parramatta.

WANTED, by a single man, SITUATION as Butler and Storekeeper on a station, having previously filled a similar situation for a length of time. W. P., 374, Elizabeth-street South.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID wanted, also a LAUNDRESS; both must thoroughly understand their duties, and produce satisfactory references. Apply to Miss Prince, Craigend, Darlinghurst.

CLUB HOUSE HOTEL.—Wanted, a Female General SERVANT.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for Balmain. C. H. May, 106, Elizabeth-st., Sydney, or Darling-st., Balmain.

REQUIRED, a LAMP TRIMMER for the Susannah Cuthbert (s.). Commercial Wharf.

WAITER wanted, a smart active man. Moore's, Glasgow Arms, 352, George-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply this morning, to Keep and Parsons, George-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. (Ferry paid.) Mrs. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

WANTED, middle-aged woman as General Servant. After 9, Mrs. Smith, Gipps-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a smart BOY. 255, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY that has been at the boot finishing. R. Correy, corn, Devonshire-st. and Crown-st.

WANTED, a strong Lad as PORTER; good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, capable of painting flowers on japanned ware. S. Forster, 88, Harrington-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also, a House & Parlour Maid. Crown Hotel, Brickfield-hl.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Moss, 2, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. M. C. Bohrsmann, 39, South Head Road.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT, where there is children. Apply 552, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for the Clarence River. D. M'Lachlan, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a SERVANT GIRL, 10 to 12. 315, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to mind a baby, and be useful; sleep at home. 29, Market-street West.

WANTED, two steady sober MEN, to drive a hansom cab. Apply 52, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, Housemaid (Protestant); General Servant (Hotel). Mrs. Vipond's, 24, Burton-street.

WANTED, Cook and Laundress, for suburbs. General Servants disengaged. The Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, Working Housekeeper, House and Parlourmaids, Servants. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 228, Riley-street.

WANTED, a Youth, for BOOTS. References required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a MAN, that understands horses and storework. W. Short, Victoria Wharf, Erskine-st.

WANTED, a WETNURSE. Apply to Dr. Williams, No 1, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

WANTED, a WOMAN to take charge of four children at her own home; the oldest ten, the youngest two. Woolloomooloo preferred. State terms—must be moderate. Address PARENTS, HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS, BOARD, & RESIDENCE.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN will be received into a private family (no children), living at Surry Hills. Bath and every convenience; sitting-room, if required. Omega, 91, Elizabeth-street; or Iredale's, S. H. Road.

A SUITE and large BEDROOMS now vacant at Mrs. Mair's, 140, Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS and Vacancies for families or gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyard-sq.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen; moderate. 156, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. M'Cara, Rountree-street, Balmain; situation healthy. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street.

BOARD and Residence for families or gentlemen; terms moderate. Mrs. Evans, 219, Castlereagh-st.

BOARD (private) for Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen; harbour view, piano, bath. 9, Stanley-st.

BEDROOMS, Furnished, for one or two single men. R. Balls, 166, York-street, opposite Lassetter's.

FRONT ROOM to LET, with Board for one or two friends; use of bath. 47, Hunter-street.

HOUSE wanted, having from 8 to 10 rooms, and suitable out-offices, garden, &c., within a short distance of the city. Apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21 Macquarie-place.

SITTING and BEDROOM, with kitchen, to LET, 58 Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

WAVERLEY.—Gentlemen can obtain private Furnished Residence, with board as required. Cards, Mr. Thomas, Post-office.

WANTED, Furnished SITTING and BED ROOM. Z., Pierce's, William-street.

TO LET.

AT the corner of King and George streets.—To LET, the SHOP, No. 414, George-street (one door from King-street); best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, Darwen-terrace, 7 newly erected HOUSES, in Liverpool and Victoria streets. John M. Wright, wholesale confectioner, 436, Geo.-st., near Royal Hotel; or 338, Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

REDFERN.—To LET, HOUSES, 5s, 8s, 9s week. Butcher's Shop, stables. Mrs. M'Cluer, Margaret-st.

ST. PETERS.—To LET, SPENCER LODGE, now under thorough repair; rent, 12s 6d. Apply next door.

SHOP to LET, with fixtures. Rent moderate. No. 7, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

SHOP and Dwelling to LET, 365, Crown-st. Rent, £1. Apply for key next door.

TO LET, 3 new HOUSES, 5 rooms and kitchen. Cleveland-street South, Sydney. Rent, 14s.

TO LET, first-class RESIDENCE, 30, Upper Fort-street. Apply at 225, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, 333, Crown-street; rent, 18s. Key at 377.

TO LET, 6 rooms, new, commodious, acre paddock, Edgecliff Road. Apply to J. R. Wallis, builder.

TO LET, a large PORTION of frontage PREMISES, 143, Pitt-street, suitable for any profession or trade.

TO LET, Hillside Cottage, Norwood, not 5 minutes' walk Railway Station. Every convenience. Petersham P.O.

TO LET, harbour frontage, off Edward-street, Pyrmont, Western Lea, 11 rooms, &c. 12, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, 5 and 4 roomed HOUSES, Francis-street, Glebe; rent, 9s, 8s, and 7s. W. H. Harris, No. 12.

TO LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Brisbane-street, opposite Goulburn-street; rent, 18s. W. H. Harris.

TO LET, 9-roomed HOUSE, Belgrave-terrace; key at No. 3; rent, £72. W. H. Harris, Francis-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, next corner of Clarence and King streets; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris, Glebe.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, off Pitt-street, side of City Bank; rent, 16s. W. H. Harris, Francis-st., Glebe.

TO LET, No. 33½, Lansdowne-terrace, Prince-street. Apply Henry Hill.

TO LET, SHOP, centre of William-street, next Butler's. Apply Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, No. 6, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street East, 8 rooms; bath, and every convenience. Apply No. 4.

TO LET, a neat COTTAGE, 2 good rooms, water; rent, 6s. 33, Lansdown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a HOUSE, newly done up, 6 apartments, entrance hall and back entrance. 379, Elizabeth-st. S.

TO LET.
COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOUSES, newly decorated, and in best possible condition, Nos. 6 and 10, Wynyard-square. For a term—very low rent, large yard, and back entrance.

STORES and OFFICES, Mort's-passage, George-street, lately occupied by Peters, capable of storing a large quantity of goods. For a term—a bargain.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE HOTEL, corner Kent and Margaret streets, opposite A. S. N. Company's Wharf. Will be let—a great bargain.

COMFORTABLE 7-roomed FAMILY HOUSES, large yard, side entrance, whole interior newly decorated in best style. Nos. 2 and 5, Raphael's buildings, Prince-street, near Church-hill, very moderate rent.

WORKSHOP, STORE, and STABLE, adjoining Norwich Union Insurance Office, Castlereagh-street, next King-street. Will be let for a term—a great bargain.

SEVEN-ROOMED COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOUSE, Kent-street, near Sydney Melbourne Hotel, £1 per week.
Apply to Raphael, opposite Australian Club.

TO LET, that comfortable detached COTTAGE, 89, Botany-street, Surry Hills, 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and pantry; large yard and garden, back entrance. Apply William H. Hillas, 213, Clarence-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 4 rooms and kitchen, pleasantly situated in Cumberland-street, near St. Philip's Church, and within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Apply 181, George-street North.

TO LET, in Macquarie-street, nearly opposite the Legislative Council, one of those first-class, newly-erected HOUSES, recently occupied by Dr. Egan, with all the modern improvements; bathroom, pantry fitted with shelves, kitchen with one of the best ranges; scullery with copper boiler; two yards, back entrance, and other conveniences; water and gas laid on, and the premises are thoroughly drained. Apply Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

STORES, large yard, coachhouse, stabling, to LET, in George-street. Apply 227, opposite Bridge-street.

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George Rossitter.

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Gordon and Gotch .. 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee .... 87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street
F. Barker .... 85, Sussex-street
W. Hogan .... 113, King-street East
T. Pierce .... William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming ...... Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lea .... 92, South Head Road
R. Iredale .... Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper .... Adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
SUBURBAN.
J. J. Hayes .... Paddington, opposite Post-office
W. West .... Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
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A. W. Mihill ...... Botany Road, Redfern
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Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, 87, Harrington-street.
F. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.
Charles Lea, 92, South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, Brickfield-hill, few doors from Bathurst-street.
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
R. Iredale, South Head Road, near Kidman's Store.
J. J. Cooper, adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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